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No. 2435



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PG To Respect UN Sanctions; Favors Economic, Military Cooperation (Philippe Decraene; LE MONDE, 22 May 81)	1
Islam's Cultural, Political Spread, Effects on Continent Discussed (Guy Nicolas; LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, May 81)	4
Renewed Senegal-Gabon Cooperation Prospects (LE CONTINENT, 25 May 81)	11
Briefs	
Gambia River Development Organization	12

ANGOLA

Activities of Luanda Seminar on Oil, Development (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, various dates)	13
SONANGOL Achievements	
Seminar Reveals Production Figures	
Interview With Oilmen	
Cement Production To Increase With Danish Assistance (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 May 81)	18
Importance of Cabinda Port Construction Stressed (Gustavo Costa; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 28 May 81)	20
Briefs	
Cunene Province Unrepresented	24
Hungarian Donation	24
Oil Concession to Portugal	24
Officials Dismissed	24
Aeronautics Institution .	25
Czechoslovak Envoy on Trade Figures	25
Portuguese Energy Cooperation	26
UK Official in Luanda	26

CHAD

- Armed Forces Groups Change Alignment, Organization
(LE SOLEIL, 22 May 81) 27

CONGO

- Communiqué Issued Following Central Committee Session
(ETUMBA, 29 May 81) 29

- Old Mines Detonated at Sept-Freres Islands
(LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 30 Apr 81) 32

GUINEA

- Briefs
DPRK Vice President Arrives 33

GUINEA-BISSAU

- Reported Past Corruption Affects Economic Recovery
(Nadine Nyangomo; AFRICA, May 81) 34

LIBERIA

- PRC Orders Liquidations of Bank of Liberia
(ELWA, 11 Jun 81) 37

- Briefs
'Enemies' of Liberian Revolution Criticized 38
Acquitted Officers Released 38

MADAGASCAR

- Future of Young Peasants in Question
(Jonathan Mongory; LE CONTINENT, 6 May 81) 39

MOZAMBIQUE

- Congratulatory Messages From GDR's Honecker, Cuba's Malmierca
(NOTICIAS, 26 May 81) 41

- Seminar on Reforms for Ailing State Enterprises
(NOTICIAS, 30 May 81) 43

- Ambitious Program Planned in Solar Energy Field
(NOTICIAS, 31 May 81) 46

- Briefs
Dar es Salaam Reports Insurgent Activity 48

NAMIBIA

Briefs	
South Africa TV Transmissions	49
SWAPO 'Terrorists' Killed	49
Terrorists Killed	49

NIGERIA

Commentary Examines Topics for OAU Summit (Lagos International Service, 12 Jun 81)	50
---	----

Briefs	
Oil Production Decline	52
Minimum Wage Bill Passes	52
Comments on OPEC Prices	52
Denial on Oil Prices	53
New Strike Deadline	53
Students Tried for Demonstration	53

REUNION

Recent Political Events in Reunion (TEMOIGNAGES, 8, 12 May 81)	54
---	----

Socialist Party Conference Reported, by Vincent Donnadieu Paul Verges Interview Reported, by Henri Lebegue	
---	--

SENEGAL

Sedhiou Department Peasants Angry With Authorities (Landing Savane; JAAY DOOLE BI, 15-31 May 81)	58
---	----

PRC Cultural Agreement Signed (LE SOLEIL, 22 May 81)	61
---	----

At Least One Million Tons of Petroleum To Be Produced by 1983 (Cherif Elvalide Seye; LE SOLEIL, 22 May 81)	63
---	----

Details of SAR Expansion Program Noted (LE SOLEIL, 27-28 May 81)	65
---	----

Briefs French-Senegalese Maneuvers	67
---------------------------------------	----

SEYCHELLES

Quebecois, ADF Assistance Reported (NATION, 6 May 81)	68
--	----

ZIMBABWE

Salisbury Reports Speeches at 15 June Dinner for DPRK Premier (Salisbury Domestic Service, 16 Jun 81)	69
Two Priority Problems for Zimbabwe (LE CONTINENT, 7 May 81)	70
Gap Between Rich, Poor, by Alan Cowell Disenchantment of Former Guerrilla Heroes, by Michelle Faul	

PS TO RESPECT UN SANCTIONS; FAVORS ECONOMIC, MILITARY COOPERATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 22 May 81 p 18

[Article by Philippe Decraene--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] /"One of our most cherished plans is to move rapidly toward closer relations with the Front Line countries of southern Africa,"/ we were told by Mrs Veronique Neiertz, national PS secretary for international relations, commenting at LE MONDE's request on the 35-page document which the PS has prepared on black Africa. Titled simply "The PS and Sub-Saharan Africa," the text was prepared under the direction of Lucien Praire, head of the party's Third World group, and it was subjected to long internal discussions and fine tuning before it was made public.

After an initial surprise--and cautiousness--the first African reactions to the statements made from the department of the Nievre have been rather favorable. The prevailing attitude among leaders as different in personality as Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and Omar Bongo of Gabon is that the elevation of the (1950-1951) minister of overseas French territory to the presidency of the republic opens up possibilities for a new era in Franco-African relations. Now while the document elaborated by the PS may have many specific proposals and innovations, there is nothing immoderate about it.

The text errs through an excessive dramatization of the situation in Africa as a whole. One might also criticize it for a certain sentimental idealism in its presentation of the origins of the political fragility in the black continent.

/"We are concerned by the hardening of the American position in southern Africa, particularly with respect to Angola,"/ continues Mrs Veronique Neiertz, mentioning the periodic urge of the White House to come to a reconciliation with the guerrillas of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the movement which threatens to destabilize the Luanda regime. Some of the statements by Mr Reagan and Mrs Kirkpatrick, the United States representative at the UN, are worrisome to those responsible for PS international policy, who want above all to prevent the Africans from committing themselves as members of one bloc or another. Thus, speaking of Zimbabwe, Mrs Neiertz said: /"As far as Robert Mugabe is concerned--and we deeply desire to see his admission to the Socialist International--we want him to be able, like all his African counterparts, to escape the logic of Yalta, that is alignment with one or another of the two blocs."/

On the subject of foreign intervention, the PS document blames that carried out by the Soviet Union primarily on /"the gross blunders or cowardice of the Western powers."/ It continues: /"Soviet policy in Africa has up to now been distinguished by its legalism: the USSR has never supported secession or rebel movements (except in southern Africa, and they could hardly be criticized for that), and has collaborated with the most diverse regime."/ And it goes on: /"In the current state of affairs, Soviet influence appears to be complete only in those countries where it is not seriously or honestly contested; it is not, however, irreversible in any way, as is shown by the evolution of Egypt and Somalia."/

One of the best points made about the evolution of black Africa concerns the importance of regional disparities and the appearance of certain regional centers of political influence.

While the roles played by Libya and Cuba in the brutal changes underway south of the Sahara may have been somewhat understated, the editors of the documents do not at all ignore them and, most important, they do not try to obfuscate it.

Giscard d'Estaing's Failure

The failure of Mr Giscard d'Estaing's Africa policy, which almost no black African leader with the exception of Sekou Toure still disputes, is analyzed at great length. One finds, on this subject, the following vigorous condemnation: /"The majority of French interventions--completely voluntary, since carried out in countries with which we were not linked by defense agreements--aimed at dealing with almost hopeless situations, at the origin of which, in various ways, lay considerable French responsibility... The French attitude is the policy of a firebug fireman; incapable of helping resolve national problems, when it does not actually create them through its own bungling, an accessory (both in southern Africa and in the Sahara) to the growth of serious tension through its contempt for the rights of people to determine their own destinies, the Elysee has maintained its grip on a number of states because of the problems they face, problems which it has itself created or maintained."/

The PS, while critical of Giscard's France, is also critical of other powers, since it says: /"However bungling and scandalous may have been the actions of the French Government, the other powers hardly do any better: the USSR, for example, has shown itself equally hegemonic and anxious to look out for its own interests, and it provides only extremely limited assistance."/ And in conclusion: /"Giscard's policy today has gone as far as it can go: the last 7 years have brought us to both military and economic failure."/

In the second part of the document, the editors define a new African policy, the broad lines of which should not be distressing to the African interlocutors in Paris. On southern Africa, we find: /"A leftist government should take immediate measures to cease abetting the Pretoria regime by its financial and technical assistance."/ It will declare a ban on any public or par-public investment, stop all aid to private investment in South Africa and occupied Namibia; it will respect the economic sanctions resolved by the UN. It will reduce its imports from South Africa as rapidly as possible, taking into account technical constraints... Regarding eastern Horn of the continent, we read: /"The PS, which recognizes the fact of Eritrean nationhood and the right of the people to self-determination, maintains friendly and regular relations with the Eritrean Popular

Liberation Front, and supports its proposal for a referendum on self-determination. It has also kept up a dialogue with the Ethiopian Government. It attaches great importance to the evolution of that country toward a more just and prosperous society, and it is fully cognizant of the necessity of guaranteeing it secure access to the sea..."/

Our editors conclude: /"To our way of thinking, and the principles on which it is based, the borders left by the colonial period must not be compromised. This is why we have taken a position in favor of self-determination for the Saharan people (and we have done the same for Eritrea). Of course, the borders in Africa are artificial, but this is true everywhere in the world. They nevertheless make sense in the context of a political contract freely entered into between all the inhabitants. It is this contract which must be clearly defined."/

Regarding the Indian Ocean, the PS says that /"the island of Mayotte should once more become an integral part of the Comoros,"/ that / we must talk with Madagascar and the Isle of Mauritius about their demands with respect to the small islands," and that /"any attempt to integrate South Africa's naval base at Simonstown into the Western camp would be a very serious threat to the peace in that area."/

The PS favors a continuation of military cooperation, though it calls for re-negotiation of defense agreements. It considers that /"the question of military bases must be treated separately, with the countries concerned, taking into account their geo-strategic situation."/ Concerning the new concept of cooperation it intends to proselytize, the PS /"wants to open our relations up across a broader spectrum on the continent"/ and maintains that /"cooperation concerns all Frenchmen...and should not be carried out alone by some central authority in the state... It should also be the concern of the regions, the departments, the municipalities. We must also give vigorous encouragement to action on the part of the labor organizations and the trade associations...."/

For the PS, /"that obviously assumes that these diverse activities will be really coordinated. That would be the role of a cooperation agency whose directors would include representatives of the various bodies mentioned earlier..."/ Does such a conception imply the outright elimination of the present ministry of cooperation? This does not seem to be the objective of the PS. Questioned on this subject, Mrs Veronique Neiertz told us: /"In any case, it is not one of the first priorities."/ On this very point, therefore, as on everything which concerns the goals of development assistance, nothing would seem likely to cause serious concern on the part of the African capitals friendly to France.

The determination to provide African countries greater economic security, to hasten the creation of economic groupings, to revive research, to give special treatment to agriculture, to think of industrial development only as a complement to rural activities, to enhance the cultural dimension of cooperation, the refusal to /"stand back coolly on our heritage"/--all this is, in fact, rather seductive. It must be added that the PS platform will not necessarily be that of the president, who from all indications will take a special interest in African issues and does not intend to consider himself only as a representative of the socialist voters.

ISLAM'S CULTURAL, POLITICAL SPREAD, EFFECTS ON CONTINENT DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French May 81 p 8

[Article by Guy Nicolas, professor of African civilization of the National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations, director of the Center for Research on Relations Between the Arab World and Africa (CERMAA).]

[Text] Sub-Saharan Muslims today number about 100 million, or 20 times as many as in Saudi Arabia*. But this imposing mass of believers, larger than that of the Mediterranean fringe of the continent, is often treated with some condescension by various dogmatists, orientalists, and Islamists, as well as by the majority of Muslims elsewhere in the world. This disdain is rooted in models which were set up at the time when the southern "blacks" were the basic servile class both in the East and in the West. It is part of a body of prejudices the effect of which has been to marginalize sub-Saharan Africa. From this point of view, the Islamic religion has had to encounter south of the deserts that separate "deepest" Africa from the Mediterranean world, the impenetrable darknesses of the "black soul." It encountered masks and fetishes and found itself marked by this particular land. The only exceptions from this generalization might be a few member countries of the Arab League such as Sudan, Somalia, or Djibouti. Of course, one certainly encounters, in the region under consideration, some particularities that are owing to the popular practices of Muslims with heterodox ideas**. But such special features are also found under other skies. Also, they do not concern all believers and vary by group and place.

Moreover, they can be explained more by the effects of particular historical circumstances than by the existence of psychological predispositions, or even biopsychological predispositions, among the inhabitants of this region, or by the

* Alioune Diop, founder of PRESENCE AFRICAINE, was one of the rare converts from Islam to Christianity.

** This sensitivity to color of skin is expressed today in works such as the novel by Uambo Ouloguem of Mali, "Le Devoir de Violence" (winner of the Renault Price), or Sembene Ousmane's film "Ceddo," banned in Senegal. It is bursting with reactions of collective violence such as have been seen recently in various countries including Nigeria and Chad.

weight of a unique original culture, as some have believed. On the other hand, local practices are undergoing an in-depth transformation. They are approaching the norms in practice in other parts of the Islamic world. The studies made in the colonial era bear the stamp of the time they were made, account only for unusual situations. Current changes require a different analysis.

The Colonial Rupture

At the time when the European empires were extending south of the Sahara, following a long period marked by the coastal slave trade, Islam had been established for centuries in the Sahel and savannah zones adjoining the Sahara, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. It had been introduced by merchants, immigrants, and missionaries. In a general way, however, sub-Saharan Africa had not undergone a massive Arab invasion, and the local populations had been responsible for their own Islamization, maintaining their own languages and of course their traditions. The Islamic world-view was diffused within the framework of large states in contact with the eastern world, of ever broader trade networks, of "holy war" movements, and with the help of the tireless proselytization of the barely literate: the "marabouts." For centuries the learned, aristocrats, and merchants had been making journeys to Arab lands as part of their pilgrimage to Mecca, and had the elements of both Arabic and African culture.

When the Europeans penetrated these regions, they ran into states or vast political-religious movements which generally resisted them effectively. At that time, religion and politics were inseparable, and the conquerors were considered above all as "infidels." Once these "Islamic nations" were broken or reduced to subjection, the local Muslim populations found themselves in a novel situation. They lost all political initiative and found themselves dominated by a foreign power tied to the Christian religion. An artificial schism severed religion from politics. At the same time, the whole Islamic world was going through the same process.

The conquered and dependent populations then fell back on their Koranic schools, their tribunals, and their mosques. They in large part closed themselves off from modernity. This withdrawal did not prevent them from expanding into new regions, as a result of the development of trade. The colonial order encouraged this movement by developing a market partly controlled by Muslims, by involving Islamic cadres in its operation, or by encouraging the coming of Muslims from other continents and by integrating Islamized subjects into the apparatus.

This expansion was effectuated in competition with the Christian missions, which were trying to get established in the regions located just beyond the "Dar al Islam."

In a similar way, a gap began to grow between the local Muslim societies, thus closed in on themselves, and the oriental world. This relative rupture resulted from a decline in trans-Saharan or direct maritime trade between the oriental world and Africa, from the vigilance of the European administrations, which dreaded the "contagion" of Arab nationalism or German-Turkish influence, from the simultaneous retreat of the Arabs into their own ethnic identity, and also from the shift in the areas of economic development.

The new African cadres trained in the European schools were most often recruited in the regions least touched by Islam, primarily as a result of the withdrawal of the Muslims from Western education. Most received Christian educations. They were also more attracted by Western ideas than by those being embraced at the same time by their Arab counterparts, who were criticized for their ethnic exclusivism or their hegemonism. While there may have existed a Muslim African reformist elite, trained in Arab schools, this latter was a minority which had no access to the roads to power and which had little impact on the highly regimented masses, or even shrank from regionalist positions.

At the time of independence, the westernized elites took the lead in the building of the new nations, based on the colonial European divisions of the 19th century. The leaders in general adopted a secular view which was incorporated into their local constitutions. Compromised by the former colonial power or locked in a defensive conservatism, the traditional cadres were often eliminated from the political scene. Nowhere was the idea even considered of building the new nations on the foundation of the Islamic nations of the past, or of building new ones, except within the context of reactionary secessionist movements in the Sudan and northern Nigeria which were more strategic than absolutist in nature. In contrast, the modern rulers had to take into account, in certain countries, of the existence of Muslim electorates still under the sway of personalities who still held a certain influence based on religion. They suspected outside interference was being brought to bear to exploit these realities as well as attempts at religious manipulation, particularly in confessionally mixed states. Also, some of them were led to defuse the explosive political charge Islam continued to carry by glorifying the unique features of popular practice attacked by the reformers and Muslims from the outside. It was in this context that the mobilizing myth of "negritude" developed, expanding into several francophone states. Quite naturally, the promoters of this doctrine, most of which were recruited from among the new westernized and Christian elite, were led to advance the theme of a "black Islam," to be distinguished, in various ways, from a "white Islam," identified with the model that was supposed to correspond to the general comportment of "palefaced" Muslims.

This perspective ignored the existence of comparable phenomena in other parts of the Islamic world, failed to distinguish ordinary popular practices from those of the African Islamic elite who had for several centuries been marching to the beat of the great Arabic religious centers, and in large part ignored the diversity of sub-Saharan Islam. It did, however, respond to the sensitivity of the elites in question and of some local population groups to certain Arab attitudes perceived as manifestations of contempt or paternalism perpetuating a model of conduct inherited from the slave era.

In more strategic terms, it aimed at limiting the influence of the Arab countries and local reformers hostile to these ways and encouraged a reconciliation of the local Muslim, Christians, and followers of traditional cults. It attenuated the impact of the slogan of the "Islamic nation," risking to become an impediment to the new "national" identities, and contributed to warding off the specter of a mobilization of Muslims around the idea of an Islamic grouping. It also facilitated the movement toward a compromise between rulers and traditional Muslim cadres threatened by the partisans of a more aggressive orthodoxy. Let us recall, nevertheless, that this concept had no real impact except in a few francophone countries. In several English-speaking countries particularly in Sudan, northern

Nigeria, and Zanzibar, the Muslim populations showed themselves more active or withdrew into historically based insularity.

Opening Up to Modernity

In most of the new states, followers of Islam have plunged into local "nation building," agreeing to work in cooperation with followers of other faiths. In opposition to the situation that prevailed at the time of the European conquest, Islam as such no longer represented a decisive political force, except within sporadic movements motivated by diverse local circumstances. Handicapped by the prior rejection of Western education, the Muslims were often kept away from access to the levers of power by the followers of other faiths. The Islamic worldview is rarely perceived as a model of modernity. The secular order overshadowed it everywhere to one degree or another, taking into account a certain tolerance which among other things supported the maintenance of the rule of Islamic rule as "customary" law.

Twenty years later, the status of Islam and the Muslims south of the Sahara has changed considerably. In the first place, the rapid growth of schooling, the mixing of social classes, urbanization, and policies of popular participation carried out with greater or lesser intensity by local governments, as well as their strategies of solidarity or national reconciliation, have favored the formation of a new generation of Muslims open to both modernity and to an Islamic model that is compatible with it, as illustrated by several Arab countries. These new Muslims are trying to base their actions on the sacred texts, to which they now have easier access. Many preach a more profound Arabization than that inculcated by Koranic schools in the past. Many Islamic schools, colleges, and universities are developing Arabization programs and Islamic teaching. The thousands of former students returning from Arab universities are working to eliminate the vestiges of heterodoxy inherited from the past and the influence of the ignorant "marabouts," who are accused of having exploited the credibility of the masses. Little by little, a new body of Muslims, educated in modern or Arab schools, is replacing the old cadres trained on the job. These latter may be led to espouse the movement either out of conviction or tactical considerations.

At the same time, we are witnessing the rapid expansion of the Islamic religion into regions which had up to now either not been exposed to it or had resisted it. This change has been supported by the increase in demographic and social mobility and the development of big urban concentrations. It is benefiting from the breakup of the former traditional societal role structures, from the effectiveness of modern Islamic organization, from the infrastructure implanted by the Arab donors, and from the impact of mass communications, which have been widely used by modern proselytizers. It also benefits from a certain withdrawal of Christianity, which is handicapped by its Western associations.

Other critical factors in the evolution: the contributions of the Arab countries, particularly the oil-producers, and the development of Arab-African cooperation. Since the time when independence was gained, some Arab countries have for various reasons had active Africa policies which did not bring the expected results. Israel was at one time solidly established in sub-Saharan Africa, including in the predominantly Muslim countries. After the 1973 "oil war," however, Arab-African exchanges experienced spectacular improvements, often at the request of the sub-Saharan countries threatened with economic crisis.

Various international Islamic institutions have given substantial aid to the sub-Saharan states. Economic, social, and cultural agreements have multiplied. Some Arab countries have also developed strategies of involvement in sub-Saharan Africa which are inconsistent in the short term but whose effects are convergent in broader terms. In particular, they have tended strongly to support both the expansion and the standardization of Islam in these regions. Most of the Arab countries, in fact, pair their economic assistance with measures to encourage the Arabic language and religion: they provide mosques, cultural centers, schools, Islamic universities, finance radio programs, and hand out thousands of scholarships to the students they receive at their own universities. The latter then return to their own countries broadened by new perspectives. The pilgrimage to Mecca is also becoming rapidly more popular: there were some 172,906 sub-Saharan pilgrims in 1978.

Because of these diverse factors, the Islamic religion continues to gain in influence and in coherence. It is imposing itself as a modern world view and is becoming qualitatively transformed. A certain alienation is being manifested toward the traditional Islamic cadres. This tendency is relative, however, being more developed in certain countries, particularly those that are part of the Arab League (Mauritania, Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia) and in those that are more highly Islamized or have modern Islamic cadres that are open to the outside world (Niger, Mali, Nigeria). Elsewhere, and in some of the lower classes, Islamic values define an alienated group, which in some cases amounts to a counter-regime for people who believe themselves to be abandoned or exploited by their leaders, particularly when the elites are mainly recruited among non-Muslims or when the followers of Islam are confined to poor regions. As in the past the religious model is indissolubly bound up with spontaneous reactions of a totally different order. This position is facilitated by the persistence of the rule of "sharia," as countenanced by governments, and by the authority which the old Islamic aristocracies and brotherhoods continue to enjoy, despite their removal from official functions. Frequently the "marabouts" also have a following that the new cadres lack because they are considered too distant from the common man. In these sanctuaries, vestiges of practices which betray the signs of scarcely orthodox aspirations are preserved or promoted. The official authorities close their eyes to these practices, out of fear of provoking excessive reactions, such as the riots in Kano in December 1980 in Nigeria, which reportedly left thousands of victims, or of playing into the strategies of agitators with ties to external powers. Certain explosive problems, like the question of the establishment of Islamic law as the official law of Senegal in 1972, the creation of a court of "sharia" appeals in Nigeria in 1979, or Col Qadhafi's proposed United Islamic States of the Sahel, are disturbing to leaders who are trying to maintain a precarious balance in their relations with the diffuse "Islamic authorities." Here and there, riots, pogroms, more or less bloody crises, testify to the persistence of an underlying current of violence, rooted in old popular models. As it does everywhere else in the world, the great popular tradition of "prophets" and other inspired "mahdis" still continues, giving rise here and there to more or less serious coalitions, and punctuating economic, ethnic, or political crises at the local level. Leaders react to the challenge facing them by a "purification" of their practices.

These currents interfere with another important phenomenon: the creation and proliferation of "national" Islamic associations uniting all the local followers

of Islam. These new institutions encroach on the membership of the old brotherhoods, wider allegiances, ethnic groupings, and cover various fields of endeavor. They are headed by members of the modern elite. The governments support this step, in hopes of better organizing the Muslims, involving them in their policies, and loosening the hold of the traditional cadres. They hope thereby to attenuate the threat of the creation of uncontrolled alternate centers of power.

Muslim leaders born abroad are excluded from positions of authority or sent back to their own countries. The sub-Saharan Islamic community thus finds itself "balkanized" in the same way as are the states. On the other hand, this situation favors the rise of local Islamic elites, strengthens their position within official structures, and encourages their integration.

The Muslims in Their States

On another level, the status of sub-Saharan Muslims varies considerably from one state to another. In the predominantly Islamized countries, such as Somalia, Djibouti, Mauritania, or Niger, religious affiliation has little in the way of political consequences. By contrast, in those which contain people of different faiths, the least regional, ethnic, political or linguistic conflict can erupt into spontaneous religious conflicts that are often violent, as could be observed in several instances in Nigeria, the Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, and Uganda. The fact of being Muslim may have tragic consequences. This is not the case everywhere, or all the time, and purely circumstantial situations cannot be generalized, especially where the leaders, aware of these facts, have developed appropriate strategies. Unofficial maneuvers to exploit religion are monitored and denounced as anti-national plots. Quite often, in fact, the apparent national consensus rests on the preservation of tacit compromise between the leaders and the Islamic cadres, as could be observed in several instances in Senegal, Nigeria, or the Sudan, for example. This is reinforced by the fact that international congregational solidarity is a factor in all conflicts of this kind, limiting the options of the regimes in power and strengthening the hand of the religious interlocutors. In a general way, contemporary sub-Saharan Muslims, like their co-religionists in other parts of the world, are torn between their membership in the Islamic "ummah" and their modern national identities. Most of the time, however, these various identities come into play at different levels. It would seem totally utopian to envision the possibility of an Africa partitioned on the basis of religious distinctions. Moreover, such a partition would be difficult to establish because of the fluctuation of confessional boundary-lines. In general, modern education, Western influences, the impact of Marxism, the realism of the elites, habits born of long periods of coexistence, the fear of chaos, and divisions among the faithful or the power of the national idea--which is easier to criticize than to challenge, both in the Arab world and in sub-Saharan Africa,—all these things seem to promote a process of depoliticization of religions and to popularize compromise positions that imply a strategy of religious toleration. Nevertheless, this kind of general trend does not exclude either the continuation of undercurrents that could produce unexpected eruptions, in Africa as elsewhere, or the perseverance of idiosyncrasies bound up with the unique genius of each autochthonous group. The Islamic world has always known unifying and divisive currents which are constantly acting on each other. These particularisms may fluctuate and admit of asymptotic accommodation, and it would be impossible to reify them in abstract models. They are a part of the broad global spectrum of local Islamic crystallizations which testify to the liveliness of a vision of the world that is trying to reconcile a basic universalism prescribed in the Koranic revelation with the heritage and sensibilities of the various Muslim peoples.



1. Morocco
2. Tunisia
3. Algeria
4. Egypt
5. Mauritania
6. Gambia
7. Guinea-Bissau
8. Guinea
9. Ivory Coast
10. Upper Volta
11. Equatorial Guinea
12. Cameroon
13. Chad
14. Sudan
15. Ethiopia

16. Somalia
17. Uganda
18. Comoros
19. Tanzania
20. Zambia
21. Namibia
22. South Africa
23. From 0 to 10 percent
24. From 10 to 20 percent
25. From 20 to 30 percent
26. From 40 to 50 percent
27. From 60 to 80 percent
28. From 80 to 90 percent
29. From 90 to 100 percent.

9516
CSO: 4400/1255

REHEVED SENEGAL-GABON COOPERATION PROSPECTS

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 25 May 81 p 4

[Text] Dakar--Beginning Monday, 25 May, Abdou Diouf, Senegal's head of state, will pay a business and friendship visit of 48 hours to Gabon at the invitation of President Omar Bongo.

Mr Diouf, who will be making his first visit to Central Africa since coming into power, will be accompanied by four ministers: Jean Collin (minister of state and secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic), Moustapha Niasse (minister of state in charge of foreign affairs), Kader Fall (national education) and Alicune Diagne Mbor (public offices). This visit is expected to revitalise Senegalese-Gabonese cooperation which has been somewhat lagging during the past few years. According to Dakar observers, it will be a matter of bringing certain aspects of that cooperation up-to-date in consideration of new data and stimulating certain sectors which have been "somewhat asleep." The two countries are particularly bound by a trade agreement, a cultural agreement, a cooperation accord with regard to personnel and an agreement on the flexibility of individuals and employment.

With regard to employment, several Senegalese, principally workers and teachers, have been working in Gabon for nearly 10 years. Their number--at one time 7,000--was then cut in half subsequent to the big projects of embellishing Libreville undertaken at the time of the OAU summit meeting in 1977. In this connection, Senegal adopted Gabon's method of recruiting through the competent services of the two countries rather than through company management.

The cultural agreement has never been carried out in a satisfactory manner. Among other things, it calls for exchanges between teachers and students. The same holds true with the trade agreement in which all of the possibilities offered were not fully explored, according to authorised sources in Dakar (REUTER).

8568
CSO: 4400/1273

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GAMBIA RIVER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION--Dakar, 8 Jun (AFP)--Foreign ministers of the River Gambia Development Organisation are to meet shortly to consider opening the group up to other countries. This was decided at a brief summit of the three present members--Gambia, Senegal and Guinea--held in Guinea this Sunday, Radio Conakry monitored here reported. It said the three heads of state had agreed that their ministers should look into ways of extending co-operation in the sub-region. Guinea-Bissau would be asked to attend the ministerial meeting, to be held here in the Senegalese capital. The weekend summit insisted on the need for rapid completion of basic and infrastructural studies connected with integrated use of the river Gambia basin, in particular plans for a dam in Gambia at Yelitinda to act as a saltwater barrage. Other dams, for irrigation and power, are planned at two upriver sites in Senegal. In Guinea territory, points along river Gambia tributaries have been earmarked as likely dam sites. The river development group was formed three years ago by Gambia and Senegal. Guinea joined last year. The next summit is scheduled for the Gambian capital Banjul next June. [Text] [AB080846 Paris AFP in English 0827 GMT 8 Jun 81]

CSO: 4700/50

ACTIVITIES OF LUANDA SEMINAR ON OIL, DEVELOPMENT

SONANGOL Achievements

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 May 81 p 1

[Article by J. L.]

[Excerpts] "Oil and Development" are the two main themes of the Second International Seminar on Oil which will begin today at 1000 hours in our country's capital under the auspices of the UNDP [United Nations Development Fund] and with the scientific assistance of COMERINT (an Italian firm); the seminar was arranged at the initiative of the Angolan Ministry of Petroleum.

"The seminar is being held with the objective of giving all Angolans a little more information on oil, our country's principal source of income," said Herminio Escorcia, coordinator of the seminar's preparatory committee, director general of SONANGOL [Angolan National Fuel Co] and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, in a press conference held yesterday with members of the domestic and foreign news media.

Referring to the activities of the company he directs, Herminio Escorcia said that various foreign companies are associated with SONANGOL--namely, ELF and TOTAL, both French; GULF OIL and TEXACO, American; and PETROFINA, Belgian; among the preceding GULF OIL has the biggest share. It is possible that the American company, City Service, will soon be added to the others.

The criterion used in the selection of companies which operate or want to operate in Angola is one based on proposals, priority naturally being given to the most advantageous for our country's economy. According to the adopted policy, SONANGOL receives 51 percent of any profits obtained and the remaining 49 percent is distributed among the associated companies.

The training of skilled personnel is a constant concern of the party and government. In this spirit, SONANGOL contractually obliges the companies in question to train Angolan cadres, the remainder being used to pay investments. At the same time, the companies associated with SONANGOL are invited to invest in agriculture, cattle raising and industry, thus contributing to the country's economic development. In this respect, we should call special attention to the participation of ELF and MOBIL.

Cabinda's gas injection project--the biggest investment the People's Republic of Angola will be making after independence--is already well advanced. The realization of this project will make it possible for the oil which usually remains at the bottom of the well to be used; and with regard to the associated gas (gas accompanying petroleum at time of extraction), this will also be used, thus greatly helping to make up for the gas shortage which has been keenly felt. "This will be a profitable investment as are all those which are being made in the People's Republic of Angola at present," Herminio Escorcio said.

Urged to express an opinion as to when SONANGOL will be able to operate independently, the director of that firm stated that this will depend on the progress made in the training of cadres which, however, will soon be the function of Block 4 with specialized Angolan personnel. With respect to the development of SONANGOL and the oil industry in general in our country, the director said that, depending on the investments which will be made and the country's energy policy--which he would like to see defined--the People's Republic of Angola will be among the major oil producers by 1983.

Angola at present exports crude oil and fuel oil in small quantities. The fuel used in our country is refined in Luanda, the refinery being capable of processing 1.3 million liters of oil annually, which is almost its maximum capacity. However, that quantity will not be enough to satisfy our domestic needs beginning next year; for this reason, competitive bids have been opened to expand that sector of the oil domain and a number of bids have already been received in this connection.

Asked by a journalist to speak about the use of oil as a solidarity "weapon" with the peoples of South Africa and Namibia as Nigeria has been doing recently, Herminio Escorcio said that our country is going to make Reagan feel the weight of the erroneous policy his administration is following with regard to Angola and South Africa in general.

As for our country becoming a part of OPEC, SONANGOL's director said that this will be done as soon as our production is increased to some extent.

Seminar Reveals Production Figures

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by J. L.]

[Excerpts] The International Seminar on Oil and Development continued yesterday morning at the 10 December Cinema in Luanda with two sessions in the morning and afternoon; subjects concerning the world of petroleum were dealt with at these sessions.

Angolan Finance Minister Ismael Martins presided over the first session during which he gave a few remarks on the important role the oil industry must play in our country's economic development and the increasingly important position Angola is occupying on our continent, particularly in the southern area. The minister of finance also said that, once normal operation was resumed in the oil sector, our country showed a production increase for the 2-year period 1978-79 going from 49

to 52 million barrels per year--an increase of about 83 and 87 percent of the production reached in 1973. "However," he warned, "we cannot stop or limit our activity in light of the excellent prospects which are appearing on our Cabinda coast; and, in the near future, exploration will be extended to Mocamedes covering the 12 sections set aside for Angolan offshore drilling; it is also necessary to strengthen agriculture, fishing and processing and heavy industry, which depend on oil production, and take definite steps to establish a petrochemical industry. To do this," he added, "we shall need to have and use oil in a rational manner--a nonrenewable resource--while simultaneously developing, with the participation of technically and financially suitable partners, worthwhile renewable energy sources in which Angola is also potentially rich."

After the speech by the session chairman, Lago de Carvalho, director of SONANGOL's contract department, spoke asserting that the problem of producer countries has been to establish a form of contract which will continue to provide adequate profits to motivate the oil companies but, at the same time, reserve the remainder of any increased profits for the producer countries. According to Lago de Carvalho, Angola chose the contract calling for production sharing inasmuch as it proved to be the most suitable in its flexibility in adapting economic conditions to concrete situations and, at the same time, respecting the political guidelines proposed by SONANGOL, the major deciding element.

The seminar then took up the subject, "The Outlook for Oil Research and Exploration Worldwide," described by Claudio Villa, head of AGIP's international department for geological planning, who, addressing the assembly, said that the oil crisis being experienced recently forced the oil industry to make a major effort with regard to prospecting and also increase the areas of exploration beyond the present ones; as an example, he cited the greater depth of wells being drilled, whether onshore or offshore. Villa also said that drilling techniques were more advanced than production techniques. In his opinion, this is because deep-well drilling has been performed both on land and in the sea without knowing when production would begin.

In closing the morning session, Tom King, vice president of Cabinda Gulf Oil Co, gave a brief history of the beginning of oil research in Angola and spoke of the activities his company, in partnership with SONANGOL, has carried out.

Quoting the OIL AND GAS JOURNAL, King said there are at present 17 oilfields in Angola producing about 140,000 barrels per day. According to the same publication, there are also other fields of lesser importance producing 2,600 barrels per day; the journal estimated that Angola's recoverable reserves are currently about 1.2 billion barrels. The Gulf Oil vice president added that, until 1977 when SONANGOL had the major shareholding, Cabinda Gulf Oil's investment in Angola had reached about \$260 million and that, since 1977, the costs and expenditures to survey, operate, maintain and develop activities in Cabinda have been shared by SONANGOL and Cabinda Gulf Oil on the basis of 51 and 49 percent respectively.

In continuing the seminar, the session chairman introduced Dominique Reyere, of ELF-Aquitaine, who spoke on the subject: "Natural Gas in the World in the 1980's"--particularly its geological aspects. He said that in three decades the worldwide distribution of gas reserves has changed drastically but that gas geology indicates that the current distribution of reserves is not truly representative of the real

gas potential; he cited Africa as an example. In summarizing, he said it is known that West Africa would be among the world's large producers of gas if it were able to take advantage of its opportunity. Pierre Moussel, also of ELF-Aquitaine, spoke in turn on the subject, "Natural Gas in the World," stressing particularly the aspects of its exploration and international commercialization.

The last two speakers at yesterday's afternoon session were Jorge Vandeste, director of SONANGOL's storage facilities, and Cima, director of SNAMPRGETTI's department of economic feasibility studies.

Speaking on the subject, "Strategy for the Utilization of Natural Gas in Angola," Vandeste said that "projects now underway in the Cabinda and Soyo areas are aimed primarily at taking advantage of associated gas" and that 1981 will be decisive in the first steps taken for using that gas. Cima, the last speaker, spoke at length on "refining and Petrochemistry in the 1980's."

As the seminar progressed, there was more active audience participation in the discussions of these sessions than in previous sessions.

The session scheduled for this morning will be chaired by Pedro Van Dunen, Angola's minister of energy; the name of the chairman of the last session was not given in the program announcement.

Interview With Oilmen

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 May 81 p 3

[Report of JORNAL DE ANGOLA's interview with Tom King, vice president of Cabinda Gulf Oil Co; Jorge Vandeste, director of SONANGOL's production and storage departments; and Lago de Carvalho, of SONANGOL's contract department, by J. L.; press conference held in Luanda on 7 May]

[Text] The organization committee of the second international seminar on oil, now being held in our country, arranged a three-party press conference late yesterday morning in which the news media interviewed Tom King, vice president of Cabinda Gulf Oil Co, Jorge Vandeste, director of SONANGOL's production and storage departments, and Lago de Carvalho, director of SONANGOL's contract department.

Questioned by a journalist about possible pressures being brought to bear by certain multinational companies to operate at the present time in Africa and Angola, particularly in conjunction with the current U.S. administration, Cabinda Gulf's vice president said that this is true. Tom King added that there was even a meeting between businessmen with economic interests on the African continent in which his company was represented along with U.S. Vice President George Bush and that, during that meeting, those individuals presented their viewpoint and apprehension with regard to their government's policy of hostility toward certain African countries, particularly Angola. When questioned about the possibility that Cabinda Gulf might extend its sphere of activity to other Angolan areas, Cabinda Gulf's vice president said that there is still much to be done in Cabinda at present and that his company's interests are therefore limited to that area.

Asked to explain why SONANGOL chose to adopt the apportionment type of contract, Lago de Carvalho, SONANGOL's contract director, said that this choice is in keeping with the type of contract used worldwide and generally by the companies in question.

In answering a reporter, Jorge Vandeste in turn advised that there is a party directive on the supply of liquid and gas fuels and on the rational use of oil reserves which should make it possible to maintain production for many years.

8568
CSO: 4401/272

CEMENT PRODUCTION TO INCREASE WITH DANISH ASSISTANCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 May 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Joao Garcia, general manager of CIMANGOLA [expansion unknown], has told ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] that as part of the new takeoff recommended by the MPLA-Labor Party Special Congress, CIMANGOLA expects to produce 650,000 tons of cement annually in the 1981-1982 biennium and 1.1 million tons in 1983.

To achieve those objectives, CIMANGOLA, a mixed-economy unit whose capital is divided between the Angolan state (53 percent) and Denmark (47 percent), will receive overall financing totaling 215 million Danish kroner (about 860 million kwanzas).

In that connection, the Angolan Government and the Kingdom of Denmark, represented by DANIDA [expansion unknown], recently signed a loan agreement totaling 60 million Danish kroner (about 240 million kwanzas) for building a mole, installing an automatic system for transporting cement from the plant's door to the ship, overhauling the plant, and training skilled personnel.

Another indispensable condition for carrying out the tasks outlined is the installation of a fourth kiln at the plant. Since this is not covered by the above-mentioned financing, efforts are being made to obtain other financing abroad.

Completion of the projects covered by the present financing, together with installation of the fourth kiln, will raise CIMANGOLA's production capacity to 1.26 million tons per year and thus increase its export volume.

The plant's current production capacity with three kilns is 720,000 tons per year, but 1980's production totaled 231,970 tons, or only 32 percent of the present capacity.

ANGOP was told by Joao Garcia (Cabelo Branco), member of the Party Central Committee and general manager of CIMANGOLA, that that low production figure is related to a number of difficulties encountered by the enterprise, in particular the existence of much old equipment, the lack of replacement parts for the equipment, and the meager funds placed at its disposal.

According to that official, achieving the objectives planned with the overall Danish financing will make it possible to increase the plant's production to about 80 percent of its capacity--that is, to 576,000 tons per year--and to export the surplus production, which is estimated at 336,000 tons per year.

At the same time, installation of the fourth kiln will have to take place parallel with execution of the projects already planned. This must be completed as rapidly as possible, since a partial investment of 900 million kwanzas in material for that project has already been made, and it is a "dead" investment, since the material is deteriorating while the annual interest payments are estimated at 40 million kwanzas.

Lastly, it is anticipated that the overall financing, calculated in foreign exchange, can be recovered in the space of 3.5 years.

11798
CSO: 4401/283

IMPORTANCE OF CABINDA PORT CONSTRUCTION STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 May 81 pp 3-4

[Article by Gustavo Costa]

[Excerpts] How much harm is being done at present by the lack of a port for oceangoing vessels in the little big territory of Cabinda, that extraordinarily valuable economic barometer which has been given an enviable geostrategic location? What possibilities for saving and accumulating foreign exchange capital will the government have in the future as a result of construction of that port? What investments will be necessary for carrying out an undertaking whose extent makes it imperative to mobilize the efforts of an entire country? What choices will have to be made as far as time is concerned, considering the greater or lesser degree of "financial gymnastics" that the government will have to engage in to insure its complete execution? What underlying reasons are in direct ratio to its slow takeoff?

Cabinda lies at the extreme northern tip of the Angolan map between the Congolese and Zairian frontiers and the appetite of the multinational companies for its immense energy resources. Cabinda, for which the sea (and also the air, in relative terms) provides practically the only link with the rest of the country, currently "feeds" more than 50 percent of the Angolan economy. Last year alone, according to Dr Khonde Macuala, director of CABIMEX [expansion unknown], Cabinda imported about 22 million kwanzas worth of miscellaneous goods through the port of Pointe-Noire, a locality situated in the southern part of the People's Republic of Congo. In view of that--owing to the absence of a port in Cabinda--the Angolan Government is forced to allocate a portion of its foreign exchange funds to the payment of customs fees to Congolese authorities. In addition to petroleum and lumber, Cabinda has other exportable resources and needs to import an even greater number of other things. The result is that under the terms of a joint contract signed between CABIMEX and IMPORTANG [expansion unknown], about 209 million kwanzas will have to be spent this year alone to import goods.

Pointe-Noire, Cabinda's Alternative Port

Cabinda has all these things to import and export but, paradoxically, it has no port. How are we to cope with that situation? As can easily be seen, it is a rope that is truly abrading our economy's import-export channels, since merchandise for Cabinda Province must be sent through an alternative port in Congo.

From what has been said above, it does not seem difficult to us to achieve complete unanimity on this point: the lack of a port in Cabinda represents a serious and costly encumbrance on the Angolan economy and one which inevitably entails negative consequences for the political and commercial situation that encompasses, in a very particular manner, the life of the inhabitants of that province, which currently depends totally, or almost totally, on imports.

North of Cabinda, in the neighboring People's Republic of Congo, the goods are unloaded in the port of Pointe-Noire, and from there they are transported overland to Cabinda. That doubling of effort at several levels appears to be the only means of moving the imported products, but it nevertheless--and for that very reason--is extremely expensive.

What are the expenses? Besides the thefts and other such losses to which the goods are inevitably subjected, CABIMEX is forced to spend several thousand kwanzas on freight charges for the trucks carrying the goods from Pointe-Noire to Cabinda. Last year that item came to 400,000 kwanzas.

Angola Pays \$4,000 a Day

If to the \$4,000 per day that the Angolan state is forced to pay in demurrage charges on the ships--due to the slowness of our port services--if, as we said, we add to that the payment of life insurance premiums required by the shipping companies to cover possible accidents due to transshipment of goods on the high seas, we can easily see that the expenses rise very rapidly to over five or six times that amount.

Various Delays Hold Back Takeoff

At the moment, construction of the port of Cabinda is substantially behind schedule as far as the original starting date is concerned, and this is due in part to an unexplainable and fundamental vagueness regarding the structure that ought to be directing it.

As is known, construction of the port was given its first significant impetus during the First MPLA Congress, held in 1977, when guidelines conducive to its acceleration were recommended. But it was not until 1979 that the undertaking was assigned to HIDROPORTOS [expansion unknown] as the Ministry of Construction's organization responsible for building the engineering works.

Along with that delay, many others must now be added to the list of factors which, as will be seen below, have contributed in one way or another to the wasting of a good several thousand kwanzas (in foreign exchange). Public accountability for the use to which that money was put should be demanded and investigated, but that is another story.

As regards the situation under discussion, we see that the frequent changes made in the port project have resulted in a relatively lengthy delay in its execution by CONSUMAR [expansion unknown] (the Portuguese design engineering firm). As a consequence, it has been necessary to draw up a new budget providing an advance of 30 percent to meet the greater volume of expenditure arising from those changes.

Lack of Energy and Manpower Also Factors

Another obstacle also arises due to the lack of energy in the city of Cabinda despite the existence of a modern turbine which was recently acquired abroad but which, for various reasons not falling within the scope of this report, turned out to be unable to provide a regular supply of energy in keeping with the province's requirements.

Another difficulty that arises is related to the lack of appropriate equipment for setting up the prefabricated camp for the foreign technicians, although the director of the National Directorate of Engineering Works has now made a commitment to ship that equipment within the next few days.

To that we must add the shortage of manpower. This means that it will be imperative to transfer workers--ranging from unskilled workers to technicians--from Luanda to Cabinda. As can be seen, all those factors are working together in an obvious manner to make the project bog down materially and financially and cause time to be lost in making the definite start on an undertaking which by now should be farther along in adding at least a framework to the theoretical conception of the project.

Building the Port in 1 or 2 Years

There are two construction schedules, and as a result it is not yet possible to set a deadline for completing construction of the port of Cabinda. According to the first plan, the project would be completed in 1 year, while the second opinion indicates that it will take more than 48 months, with everything depending on how quickly or slowly the materials--equipment to be imported, trucks, concrete mixing plant, raw materials, and so on--are made available to the technicians.

It must also be realized that after the wharf is completed, it will be necessary to wait at least 1 more year for completion of the projects concerned with other structures related to the port, such as administration, warehouses, petroleum lines, lighting, and so on. Engineer Bombo Di M'Bimbi expects that based on those construction plans, all of the port's civil projects may be completed by the end of 1983 or the beginning of 1984. For that to happen, there is a permanent need to redouble efforts at the national level so that in its port, Cabinda will have a reliable source for the accumulation of capital capable of establishing a social, political, and economic image in keeping with that province's important strategic value and great contribution to the overall and planned development of the People's Republic of Angola.

Three Phases of Construction: 1 Billion Kwanzas

Construction of the port of Cabinda is designed to be carried out in three different phases. The first phase involves setting up the camp, while the second is concerned with drilling and installation of the shipyard. The third phase will mark the actual start on the project itself.

In preparation for setting up the camp, in which we will have the help of Portuguese technicians, it was necessary to send a few Angolan cadres to Portugal to learn the technique of setting up and maintaining those prefabricated units, since HIDROPORTOS also has several important projects scattered around the rest of the country that will require the same installations.

At the moment, and now that the floating platform is ready, we are awaiting arrival of the drilling equipment, after which the technicians from Enerjot-Project, the Yugoslav enterprise that will also participate in the undertaking, will be brought in. According to the contract signed with that firm, the People's Republic of Angola will have to pay for their housing, food, and transportation. There are currently serious difficulties in connection with the latter.

Budget Estimated at 1 Billion (!) Kwanzas

How much will the gigantic undertaking represented by construction of the port of Cabinda cost? To answer that question, the enormous financial burden of the costs must be assessed as the project's various stages are completed. But the overall cost is estimated at 800 million kwanzas, plus another 110 million to import the materials. That adds up to no more and no less than the handsome sum of almost 1 billion kwanzas.

About 1.2 million kwanzas have already been spent on preparatory work that will require a total of 2.5 million kwanzas before actual work on the project itself begins. This will include the warehousing of goods, salvaging the prefabricated units, renting equipment, purchasing support materials, and providing meals and other items which are supplementary but absolutely essential.

As our readers will have realized throughout this report, the project is relatively behind schedule. What possibilities exist at the moment for perhaps making up for lost time? You ask a question, and you get an answer. The words are those of engineer Bombo Di M'Simbi:

"For that to be possible, it would be necessary for us not to be dependent on the general import plan established by HIDROPORTOS. Instead, we would have to have our own import plan. As far as equipment is concerned, we need special oceangoing vessels to transport materials and others for cement, two launches for transporting personnel on the high seas, and a helicopter for emergency situations."

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C80: 4401/283

BRIEFS

CUNENE PROVINCE UNREPRESENTED--Manuel Mangueira, minister of construction, returned to Luanda yesterday from Huila Province, where he spent from [??] to 7 May on a service mission. On his arrival here, Mangueira said he went to Huila to take part in a seminar on organization with Construction Ministry delegations from Huila, Mocamedes and Benguela provinces. Cunene Province was unable to take part because of the political-military situation in the province. Another objective of the seminar was to train ministry cadres for reorganization of the construction industry sector, as well as to explain the need to insist on responsibility and to clarify other questions pertaining to execution of the plans. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 May 81 p 2] 6362

HUNGARIAN DONATION--In a ceremony yesterday morning in Luanda, Sandor Kolesza, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary accredited to our country, presented a donation of 49 tons of various articles, specifically clothing, foodstuffs and educational and medical materials, to Domingos Coelho da Cruz, president of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples. Witnessed by the major news media in the nation's capital, this symbolic act featured speeches by the Hungarian ambassador said: "The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party has always been particularly attentive to the struggle of the Angolan people. This solidarity has been intensified because of the destabilization provoked by the racist South Africans in their criminal attacks against the People's Republic of Angola." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 2] 6362

OIL CONCESSION TO PORTUGAL--Angola has granted Portugal a concession to prospect for and exploit petroleum in what is potentially one of the richest areas on Angola's continental shelf, Carvalho Carreira, Portugal's secretary of state for energy, reported on Monday. Giving an accounting of his visit to Angola last week, Carreira also said negotiations are developing favorable for refinement of Angolan petroleum in a processing system by SINES [Portuguese petrochemical corporation]. Carreira added that Angola is going to make payment on SONELPE [Angolan Electric Power Production and Distribution Co] debts to Portuguese firms for services and supplies of equipment. At the same time, in view of the Angolan authorities' decision to nationalize SONELPE, an understanding was reached guaranteeing indemnizations and compensations for Portuguese interests holding capital in the company. Carreira reported. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 1] 6362

OFFICIALS DISMISSED--Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the party and the republic, has issued three decrees making personnel changes in his cabinet. Ermelinda da Graca and Jaime Madaleno have been relieved of their duties as secretaries to the president for economic affairs and for legal affairs, respectively. The two

officials have held these posts since 24 July and 1 December 1979. Also, Adolfo Nsikalango was named to a service commission as secretary to the president for economic affairs. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 1] 6362

AERONAUTICS INSTITUTION--The Aeronautics Training Center of Angola, located in the city of Lwena, capital of Moxico Province, is currently operating with 10 small training planes and 4 instructors, who are foreign pilots, and boards 21 students who have completed the first part of the flying course. According to Mario Rogerio Von Hoff, the center's director, two pilot training courses have been administered since the center was created on 30 April 1979, as well as three other courses for private plane pilots. At this time, the students are attending a commercial flying course. The school's permanent installations are in the final stage of construction in Lwena. Two international organizations, the ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] and the UNDP [UN Development Fund], have already granted the schools' directors the first aid project, a 3 and 1/2 year program. This aid consists in providing technical equipment, specialized personnel and other teaching materials. It is noted that the Aeronautics Training Center, which is within the province of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and directly under the National Directorate of Civil Aviation, is the only school of its kind in the country. When it is fully functioning, the center will be able to board about 80 students, and provision has been made for a statute (which the school does not have now). One of the major problems facing the school is that some students do not have the minimum academic skills required (the fifth year of secondary school, under the old system, or its equivalent). Hence, the school has been obliged to provide some academic classes in the first quarter of the course, with the cooperation of the Moxico Provincial Directorate of Education. The center also has a logistical problem, since it is dependent on Luanda for everything. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 May 81 p 2] 6362

CZECHOSLOVAK ENVOY ON TRADE FIGURES--Marking the 36th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the clutches of Hitler's fascism, 9 May, Vasely Milos, Czechoslovakia's ambassador in Angola [RPA], held a press conference yesterday at his residence, during which he stressed the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Milos offered some thoughts regarding his country's interest in developing cooperation with all the progressive and democratic forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America, aimed at strengthening the broad anti-imperialist front. He devoted part of his conference to a discussion of current Czechoslovak-Angolan relations and prospects for their development. The foundation of our mutual relations, he said, is the accord on interparty cooperation, which has been in existence for over 2 years. During this time, he continued, relations between the two parties have been strengthened. The parties have exchanged several delegations to share information, work experiences and other common interests. As he explained, this cooperation also extends to the fields of culture, education and the mass media. The ambassador referred to the analysis of the implementation of the trade agreement (in the proceedings of the Mixed Commission), in which the Angolan delegation called the attention of the Czechoslovak delegation to the need to reduce the RPA deficit and to achieve a balance of trade, which was accepted. He also noted the importance of materials produced in our country for use in the activities of national reconstruction, particularly in agriculture. He pointed out that, "regarding Czechoslovak imports from the RPA, last year we imported 1,170 tons of coffee, valued at

\$4,195,000, and we have signed a contract for more tons." He also referred to the purchase of 228 cubic meters of black granite, worth \$122,340,000 [sic], which Czechoslovakia used to build the new Hall of Culture in Prague, where the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress was held last month. In conclusion, he pointed to the international achievements of both countries in economic and cultural cooperation, as well as the existing relations, which "are an auspicious foundation for further growth," he said. Present at the press conference, in addition to representatives of several of the nation's mass media, was Antonio Longue, director of the Foreign Relations Department of the party. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 May 81 p 2] 6362

PORtUGUESE ENERGY COOPERATION--A Portuguese company, EFACEC, will furnish equipment to the electric substations of Luanda, Gabela, Quifangondo and Quibala within the scope of contracts signed with SONEFE [National Society for the Study and Development of Overseas Enterprises, SARL], Agostinho Fernandes, director of the office of planning of the Ministry of Energy, announced Sunday. EFACEC will install the equipment, provide assistance and train Angolan cadres, according to Agostinho Fernandes; he did not specify the value of the contracts. The creation of an assistance fund for development and cooperation between Angola and Portugal in the electric sector was decided Sunday in Angola at the end of a week of conversations between delegations headed by Deputy Finance Minister Sousa Santos and Joao Nuno Carreira, Portuguese secretary of state for energy. According to the final communique, Angola and Portugal have agreed to define the terms and conditions which will lead to the new juridical-institutional status of SONEFE. Also according to the document, the accords signed by the two parties stipulate that they will promote action which--keeping in mind the development and improvement of Angola's energy sector--will lead to the establishment of new methods of cooperation in that sector, particularly in the business sphere. It was also decided to revise the conditions for carrying out the special cooperation agreement existing between the two countries in the electric sector with a view to making that agreement more adaptable to the objectives for which it was established. On this occasion the Angolan deputy finance minister said that collaboration between Angola and Portugal on the new basis and the favorable conclusions of these objectives depend on the political will of the two countries. In his response, the Portuguese secretary said that "the responsibilities assumed have received full acceptance in Portugal" and that he hopes it will strengthen relations between the two countries in other areas. The Portuguese delegation has now left Luanda to return to Portugal. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 May 81 p 2] 8568

UK OFFICIAL IN LUANDA--The British foreign under secretary, Richard Luce, arrived in Luanda yesterday on a short official visit to the People's Republic of Angola to discuss with our government officials matters of common interest. Luce has already visited Zambia and Zaire where he made contacts with authorities and examined issues of bilateral interest in southern Africa. [Text] [AB151220 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Jun 81]

CSO: 4700/37

ARMED FORCES GROUPS CHANGE ALIGNMENT, ORGANIZATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 May 81 p 8

[Text] Ndjamena--Officers of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) would like to lose the label of "faction" which was given them--and which they accepted--at the time of the Kano (Nigeria) conference on national reconciliation in March 1979, according to reports from a meeting held in early May in Kelo (southern Chad).

While no official decision has yet been published on the meeting, we have it from official sources that "FAT" officers may ask the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) to redesignate "FAT" as a regular national army and no longer as a faction.

It is believed that FAT may make its position known officially before the "seminar of Chadian cadres" which is currently taking place in the capital.

If its request were granted, FAT could then put itself entirely at the service of the government and be treated like the regular national forces, instead of as a component faction of the government as stipulated in the Lagos accords, which prevent FAT members from being out of the state treasury.

FAT was until 12 February (the beginning of fighting in Ndjamena) Chad's only regular army.

Four factions of the Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) have reportedly reunited into a single movement, following a meeting of representatives of the factions held recently in Ndjamena.

These four factions are reported to be the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), the Peoples Armed Forces (FAP), the Western Armed Forces (FAO), and the First Army.

These four factions are supposed to have decided to join together under the leadership of a single command, the National Council for the Revolution (NCR) and to have consolidated their "separate holdings."

The new organ of FROLINAT intends to work for the transfer of power to the GUNT of all administrative power in the regions formerly controlled by the separate factions, and to fight any attempt to resurrect schismatic currents on the basis of the old factions.

A large-scale operation with the goal of achieving a general disarmament of Ndjamena has been launched by the military police, and is supported by other security forces.

This operation, which has been accompanied by an unusual deployment of armed forces in the Chadian capital, has made possible the recovery of an impressive stock of individual and heavy weaponry.

A 106-mm gun in particular was seized in a private home.

This effort was aimed at creating a sense of security in the city for the Chadian cadres arriving for the holding of their seminar. It provided proof that the Chadian capital was still overflowing with arms that were not officially licensed to the people who were in possession of them.

9516
CSO: 4400/1268

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 29 May 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, convoked in ordinary session by order no 81/026/PCT/PCC/SG dated 11 April 1981, met in Brazzaville from 24 to 30 April 1981, with Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the Central Committee, president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers, presiding.

In his directive address at the inauguration of the session, the president of the Central Committee recalled the main goal of the year 1981, "which was christened the year of great effort, of strenuous and organized work to implement and supervise the transitional program, and the conception and adoption of the plan."

In comparison to this goal, the other problems can only be regarded as secondary and could not therefore hinder the forward advance of the revolution.

In conclusion the president of the Central Committee urged all of the living forces in the country to mobilize for the success of the transitional program and the adoption of the 1982-1986 five-year plan.

The reference to 5 February 1979 and the Third Extraordinary Congress gave the Central Committee an opportunity to assess the functioning of the party apparatus in the past two years. Following a critical analysis, the Central Committee voiced its satisfaction with the results achieved to date, in particular the strengthening of unity within the people, cohesion within the party, and the consolidation of the democracy won at such high cost.

It was in this favorable atmosphere, reflecting its great fidelity to the noble ideals of 5 February and to the line of the Third Extraordinary Congress that the Central Committee approved the following agenda:

1. Approval of the minutes of the November and December 1980 sessions.
2. Report of the Politburo to the Sixth Ordinary Session of the Central Committee.
3. Examination of the implementation of the buffer program (first quarter) and the final report on the supplementary program.
4. Report of the Central Party Control and Verification Commission.

5. Draft 1982-1986 five-year plan.
6. Text of the regulations on party financing.
7. Reorganization of the Central Party Control and Verification Commission.
8. Statutes of the Higher Party School.
9. Miscellaneous.

After approving the summary of the work of the Sixth Ordinary Session of the Central Commission held between 6 and 13 November and the work of the Third Extraordinary Session of the Central Committee held on 27 and 28 December 1980, the Central Committee examined the report of the Politburo to the Fifth Ordinary Session.

The Central Committee focused its attention on two aspects in particular:

- a) the reorganization of the departments of the Politburo in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Extraordinary Session; and
- b) checking on the implementation of the planning tasks set for each department for the first quarter.

The Central Committee expresses satisfaction with the efforts made by the Politburo, while expressing the hope that the new structures will make the better functioning of its executive board possible.

In taking up the third point on the agenda, to wit, checking on the implementation of the transitional program (first quarter) and the final report on the supplementary program, the Central Committee confirmed the correctness of the analysis already provided by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso during his speech to the nation on 31 December 1980.

While expressing approval of the positive results achieved in the implementation of the supplementary program, the Central Committee listed the main causes of failures:

- the near absence of infrastructures in the rural sectors;
- the inexperience of certain cadres;
- the delays in the procedure of signing contracts and establishing credit; and
- the limited staffing of the workers.

On this subject and with the five-year plan in mind, the departments of education, organization and propaganda, as well as the government, were asked to reflect on all the ways and means available for better coordination of the plan.

In connection with the implementation of the transitional program, the Central Committee recommended that the government speed up the establishment of credit in order to carry out the whole of the tasks within the specified periods.

Following the discussion, the Central Committee approved the report of the Central Party Control and Verification Commission.

With the moment for the approval of the plan approaching, the Central Committee urged the Central Party Control and Verification Commission to redouble its demands with a view to obtaining scrupulous respect for the party bylaws from the party as a whole, since this is the measure of the maintenance of the iron discipline necessary for the accomplishment of the great tasks which confront us.

Taking up the study of the draft 1982-1986 five-year plan, the first real plan since independence, the Central Committee noted with satisfaction that the directives of the Third Extraordinary Congress have been followed in their full depth. At the present stage in the drafting of the plan, it should be stressed that the democratic discussions which will be undertaken very soon at the base level will deal with the study of the first outlines so that the people can be fully associated with the preparations for the decisions it will be their task to carry out during the five years to come. This vast grass roots consultation will culminate with the holding of the National Planning Council next August. At that time the Central Committee will make the final decisions to be submitted for adoption by the National People's Assembly.

Henceforth the Central Committee will draw the attention of all of the members of the party to the particularly important role they must play, marching at the head of the working people, in the implementation of the plan. The plan will impose upon us constraints without which no success can be expected.

On the sixth item on the agenda, the Central Committee discussed and adopted the text of the regulations governing party finances. The approval of these texts reflects the constant concern of the political leadership to guarantee strict management of the party finances.

The Central Committee was happy to note that the end of this work coincides with the celebration of the international labor holiday, the symbol of solidarity among the peoples struggling against capitalist repression. This was why, in connection with the international situation, the Central Committee indicated its concern about the redoubled aggression on the part of the imperialists against the peoples who legitimately aspire to freedom, justice, peace and social progress.

The Central Committee condemned the attitude of the imperialists, an attitude which is seriously altering the atmosphere of international detente so essential to the development of the peoples in all the spheres of their activity.

At a time when the Security Council was meeting on Namibia, the Central Committee confirmed its support of the heroic people of Namibia, who are struggling under the leadership of their sole representative, the SWAPO, for their independence and international sovereignty.

In conclusion, the Central Committee hailed the working people in connection with the 1 May holiday and issued an urgent appeal to them to mobilize increasingly with every passing day behind their vanguard, the Congolese Labor Party, and in support of the slogan "1981, the year of great effort, of strenuous and organized work to implement and supervise the transitional program, and the conception and adoption of the plan."

DJIBOUTI

OLD MINES DETONATED AT SEPT-FRERES ISLANDS

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 30 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] With 400 km of sea coastline overlooking the largest part of the Strait of Bab-El Mandeb and annual port traffic of 700,000 tons because of its closeness to large commercial axes, Djibouti's maritime importance can not have to be proven, much less that of its navy.

The missions vested in the navy and placed under Capt Yonis Ahmed Saad's leadership are surveillance and maritime police missions consisting of enforcing the country's laws and international regulations in territorial waters. In addition to controlling fishing traffic and hydrocarbon pollution, they have transportation and amphibian missions.

The navy also carries out public interest and aid-at-sea missions as well as certain specific operations: underwater missions, underwater explosives operations, etc.

Thus, on 27 April, 1981, with information furnished by the French Navy, the Djibouti Navy used its high-performance divers, capable of any rescue, search and underwater mission, especially with explosives.

These experts deactivated World War II mines discovered in the Saba Islands ("seven" in Arabic). The three Djibouti experts who on 27 April deactivated the explosives at Sept-Freres Islands are Chief Boatswain Elmi Farah Abaneh, in charge of the mission, and chief corporals Mohamed Sasso and Houssein Ardeyeh.

The navy is not limited to its divers: its resources are significant. Its manpower grows day by day and includes high-seas pilots and trained mechanics and electricians.

The main part of its resources is made up of patrol boats and fast launches armed with machine guns and well suited to their missions.

9341
CSO: 4400/1229

BRIEFS

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES--Comrade Pak Song Chol, vice president of the DPRK and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, arrived in Conakry yesterday afternoon on a friendly working visit. The DPRK vice president, who was welcomed at the Conakry-Gbessia international airport by Comrade Lansana Beavogui, member of the National Political Bureau and prime minister, was taken to the Palais du Peuple where a big popular reception was given him by the militants and cadres of the capital. [Excerpt] [AB232800 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 12 Jun 81]

CSO: 4719/16

GUINEA-BISSAU

REPORTED PAST CORRUPTION AFFECTS ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Dakar AFRICA in French May 81 pp 58-59

Article by Nadine Nyangomo: "The Guinea-Bissau Economy After a False Start"

Excerpts Using to the utmost the excuse of a shortage of cadres and the technical incompetence of the combatants, Luiz Cabral filled the political and economic command posts either with people who were completely incompetent and confused like Interior Minister Teixeira and Defense Minister Umaru Diallo, which enabled him to keep them completely under his thumb, or with people who were more competent but who used all their knowledge to empty the state's coffers and divide the contents among themselves. During the first years of independence, an abundance of assistance and loans was granted to Guinea-Bissau, but the problem was how to use those funds. The financial aid in question--intended for national reconstruction--should have served primarily for agricultural projects aimed at self-sufficiency in the food sector, development of the highway network, the establishment of agricultural credit and the creation of a channel of distribution for staples. This would have required projects of various magnitudes and sometimes even at reduced financial requirements. But those who were in position to decide were interested only in projects which required maximum funds on which they could take the maximum deductions in advance. This is not all; the projects were not in keeping with the economic policy established at the very beginning by the PAIGC (African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde), and the funds vanished long before the projects were carried out or terminated--a rare event itself. And when perchance a project got started, the funds were misappropriated through the purchase of worn-out equipment often inoperable and obtained at highly inflated prices. Upstarts detached from the struggle joined those who had waited in the city. Moreover, they were ill-intentioned upstarts; for, although their appetite was big, their brain was quite small: the stolen funds were not reinvested; they were squandered on ostentatious items. Nor is it certain that kickbacks received from abroad to influence the state's choices one way or another were not cleverly manipulated. Such administrative mismanagement ended up blocking all the state's decisions.

Economic and Financial Stabilization

All those who, through family ties, friendship or collusion, had obtained positions of control in the government and therefore control of the economy administered by that government, had engaged in a vicious circle of schemes with such cleverness that no corrective measures could be expected. Even those who had not participated in those manipulations had been carefully taken out of circulation.

Therefore, it was necessary for a breath of fresh air--outside the tightly knit group at the top--to come along and set things right. The social force needed to back up this new effort could come only from an environment which was still relatively intact and far removed from the pernicious practices of the past few years. This breath of fresh air came from the armed forces which had gone through the entire struggle for national liberation and remained faithful to PAIGC's economic program, again clearly reaffirmed in the resolutions of the third party congress in 1977, even though one wing in power had participated in corruption.

Luis Cabral had carried off his constitutional coup d'etat on 11 November 1980; on 14 November the army removed him. Thus, the 14 November Movement was itself a corrective measure and truly represents a return to the political continuity which, despite the ups and downs the crises sometimes encountered, has characterized the modus operandi of the PAIGC since its beginning. Moreover, this is nothing out of the ordinary, for it is normal for a party--at each stage of its growth--to have to take corrective measures to remain faithful to its principles, even at times evicting those who will not or cannot go along with the movement. And it is obvious that the installation of the PAIGC in the city, with all the colonialist administrative and economic complications involved, is one of the most difficult phases of its growth and one which is undoubtedly slow in becoming stabilized. But the PAIGC owes its coherence not to the avoidance of crises but its ability to overcome them. So long as that does not change, its continuity is assured.

The 14 November Movement, now faced with a serious economic crisis, is trying to take corrective measures as quickly as possible. And the most urgent need is to feed the starving population. Assistance has been requested everywhere and purchases have been made to offset the grain shortage which, for rice alone, is estimated at nearly 70,000 tons.

These figures are obviously quite sketchy, since the country does not have statistics worthy of the name. However, it is thought that 100,000 to 125,000 tons of rice could cover the country's requirements for this staple and would last a year. As a result, the shortage would exceed half of what is essential to survive, and there is no substitute food at present. Hunger is therefore threatening the country.

However, after the last few months of corrective measures, rice has begun to come in. Nevertheless, importing rice is not enough, for the question remains as to how it will be distributed. Thus, it has been necessary to attack the problem of corruption and poor management of the people's shops and crack down on the business practices and simultaneous channels which, in complicity with those shops, were speculating or passing staples to neighboring countries where they were being exchanged for foreign currency.

Investigating committees were established. They operated continuously and, among other things, ended up suspending Commerce Minister Armando Ramos from his functions and keeping him under surveillance at his home. Like measures were taken against Coutinho, brother-in-law of the overthrown president and director of the people's shops, and still others, all accused of poor management and misappropriation of funds.

Corrective Measures

In fact, the country is first trying to set up a stabilization program by making an inventory of its meager means and then at least seeing to it that those means are properly managed. That is an immediate measure, wise and essential. Then will come an inventory of the surpluses obtainable through exporting industrial crops, such as peanuts, introduced by the Portuguese, and seafood (Guinea-Bissau has the most abundant seafood waters in the area and is beginning to exploit them with success). Over the longer term, the question will arise as to how much effort and attention should be given to the exploitation of bauxite, which is a continuation of the Guinea-Conakry deposits, phosphates being prospected in the Farim-Bijagos basin and possible offshore oil for which seismic prospecting has just begun.

Unfortunately, this stabilization program should have been launched when the country was in position to take complete advantage of the people's mobility as a human investment and rich complement to the initial aid offered to our country.

8568
CGO: 4400/1273

PRC ORDERS LIQUIDATIONS OF BANK OF LIBERIA

AB120937 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] The People's Redemption Council [PRC] has issued a decree liquidating the Bank of Liberia and granting relief to its depositors. PRC decree Number 44, which takes immediate effect, notes that in keeping with the powers vested in the National Bank of Liberia by the financial institutions act of 1974 as amended in 1978, the National Bank of Liberia took possession of the Bank of Liberia on March 17, 1981 in the best interest of the country. The decree further notes that in accordance with sections 47 and 48 of the State Financial Institutions Act, the Bank of Liberia is empowered to appeal to the [word indistinct] court for a compulsory liquidation proceeding should it be found necessary in the [word indistinct] for the protection of depositors in preservation of the financial and economic integrity of Liberia.

The decree also states that the move against the Bank of Liberia was necessary in view of the existing financial and economic conditions in the country, coupled with a need to grant speedy and adequate relief to depositors, whose deposits might be affected in some way or other.

According to the press secretary to the state, (Evily Gompao), section 52 of the financial institutions act is hereby applied to the Bank of Liberia for purpose of liquidation and disposition of assets of the bank. These assets include wages and salaries of officers and employees of the Bank of Liberia for the 3 months preceding seizure of the bank, deposits except those by shareholders, the National Bank of Liberia and the Government of Liberia, shareholders, equity and other obligations of the bank, government and shareholders as well as expenses incurred in liquidation proceedings by the liquidating officer appointed by the [word indistinct] court.

The executive mansion release emphasized that this decree is specifically applicable to the Bank of Liberia. A special commission comprising the PRC committees on banking and finance, the minister of finance, and the National Bank of Liberia has been established to assist the liquidating officer in an orderly liquidation of assets of the Bank of Liberia.

CSO: 4700/51

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

'ENEMIES' OF LIBERIAN REVOLUTION CRITICIZED--Information Minister Lt Col Gray D. Allison has come out strongly against the enemies of the revolution at home and abroad, accusing them of misinterpreting the goals and objectives of the People's Redemption Council [PRC]. In a statement to the nation yesterday, the information minister said enemies of the revolution at home and those in self-imposed exile have capitalized on few errors of the PRC Government for their own selfish ends. The minister, who said the government had not claimed to be infallible since its inception, pointed out that imperfection was the hallmark of all human endeavors. He said that the distortion of the goals and objectives of the revolution by its enemies, as well as the attempted coup by some enlisted men in the army and some civilians, were not unique to the revolution. He said the revolution has continued to enjoy the unprecedented broad-based and popular support of the masses of the Liberian people who suffered for many years at the exploitative hands of a governing majority clique. [sentence as heard] Minister Allison assured the Liberian people that the PRC Government is equal to any challenge and that the government will not sit (?unconcerned) and watch a handful of counterrevolutionaries forfeit the freedom of the masses of the people. [Text] [AB100758 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 10 Jun 81]

ACQUITTED OFFICERS RELEASED--The three army officers acquitted and discharged after charges of treason due to lack of sufficient evidence were yesterday released from detention by Maj (Greaves T. Boey), commander of the port stockade. They are: Maj (June Harris), 1st Lt Larry Milton and 2d Lt (Izan) Tuckman. The three were among nine army officers arrested on 14 May last year for allegedly plotting to overthrow the People's Redemption Council [PRC] Government. Six of the army officers were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment each by the special military tribunal while the three were acquitted of the charges and ordered released and reinstated into the armed forces with retroactive pay. Releasing the three officers, Major (Boey) told them that they were free because they have been found not guilty by the special military tribunal and not to engage in counterrevolutionary activities. On behalf of his colleagues and himself, 1st Lt Milton asked Major (Boey) to convey their thanks and appreciation to the head of state and members of the PRC for their release. He assured the PRC that they have no evil intention against the government and that they will continue to support the revolution. [Text] [AB100922 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 10 Jun 81]

CSO: 4700/51

FUTURE OF YOUNG PEASANTS IN QUESTION

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 6 May 81 p 10

[Article by Jonathan Mongory]

[Text] Madagascar is a country about which little is said. However, the island is located in a sensitive geopolitical area: in the Indian Ocean, in the path of petroleum and military fleets. But it is also an island where a crisis of the young classes is increasingly widespread. There is total disenchantment, especially in rural areas. It is this crisis that Jean Pavageau analyzes in his book: "Jeunes paysans sans terres. L'exemple malgache."*

The author was an instructor at the University of Tananarive for 5 years and speaks Malagasy. Specifically, he trained rural businessmen and agricultural engineers. His study is limited to analyzing the life of the young people in the village of Ambohitravoko in Mantasoa township, a rural community that belongs to the Manjakandriana subprefecture.

For Jean Pavageau, the fundamental question is how the kinship system, at once foundation and product of the traditional economic and social organization, "is perpetuated or transforms itself in the framework of its integration to the capitalist system and then to a socialist system. And in this context, does the social class of young peasants exist, and can it constitute a real force of change or revolution?"

In his work, the author stresses the role of the "fokonolona," communities focused on the village, and the "kabary," a sort of ritualized speech which takes on great significance in meetings and in attempts to solve conflicts.

Trying to integrate all the aspects of social life, Jean Pavageau highlights real experiences, everyday life of the young people in the village and the relations between old and young. These relations constitute "a fundamental aspect of the village community's (fokonolona) social organization."

*Jean Pavageau, "Jeunes paysans sans terres. L'exemple malgache" [Landless Young Peasants: the Malagasy Example], l'Harmattan, Paris, 1981, 205 pages.

What impression does a Malagasy village make, and Ambositraoko in particular, described in minute detail by the author? Our observer believes that, despite appearances, the village society is not a closed and static world marked solely by economic, social and cultural regeneration": differences, adversaries, competition and participation in outside social relations are many of the elements which contribute to determine individual and collective strategies."

J. Pavageau's analysis deals only with this village in the high plateaux, doubtlessly for practical and methodological reasons. By an extremely profound analysis of an entity as a system, the author of "Jeunes paysans sans terres" believes one can attain a level of meaningful generalization about the structure and changes of rural society in the high plateaux.

Based on inquiries and observation, this book is a well-documented essay in political sociology.

9341
CSO: 4400/1229

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM GDR'S HONECKER, CUBA'S MALMIERCA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 May 81 p 1

[Text] In a message sent to President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Marshal Samora Moises Machel, on the occasion of the Day of Africa, signed yesterday, Erich Honecker, chief of state of the GDR, expressed his country's solidarity with the struggle of the African people for the liquidation of the colonial heritage and underdevelopment. Here is the complete text of the message:

"I take great pleasure in availing myself of the Day of Liberation of Africa to address to you and the people of your country warm greetings and congratulations in the name of the Council of State and the people of the GDR as well as my own name.

"In our time, when the guarantee of peace and international security is more than ever before becoming a vital issue for humanity, the GDR hails and recognizes the active contribution of the member states of the OAU toward the maintenance and consolidation of peace and toward ending the arms race.

"Our people expresses its high esteem for the great efforts being made by the peoples and states of Africa aimed at overcoming the colonial heritage and underdevelopment, advancing in the economic and social areas, and building a better future.

"Through strong support and mutually advantageous cooperation, we will also in the future be linked to these just aspirations of the peoples of Africa.

"Today, the independence of Namibia is more than ever before on the agenda. The time has come to implement the resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council giving the people of Namibia the possibility of self-determination.

"We condemn attempts to prevent the practical implementation of measures to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and to implement a policy of appeasement toward the 'apartheid' regime which in this fashion is encouraged to continue its aggression and terror. The GDR in the future likewise will in every respect support the painful struggle of the Namibian people under the direction of SWAPO, its only legitimate representative.

"The peoples and states of Africa, SWAPO of Namibia, the ANC, and all patriotic forces in the southern part of Africa, such as the OAU, will be able to continue to consider the GDR a loyal friend in the struggle for peace and security, for national liberation and for social progress.

"Please accept, Your Excellency, the expression of my highest esteem, as well as the best wishes for your personal wellbeing and the prosperity of your country."

Malmierca Greets Chissano

Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign affairs minister, addressed a congratulatory telegram to the country's diplomatic chief, Maj Gen Joaquim Chissano. Here is the content of the message:

"On the occasion of the commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the OAU and the proclamation of Day of Africa, I am happy to send you brotherly greetings expressing solidarity.

"The imperialist and racist enemy is wrong when he thinks that, with his economic blackmail, his internal espionage actions, his direct attacks, his subversive activities, and his attempts to infiltrate the structures of the young Africa states, he will attain his objectives of destabilization and be able to defeat their revolutionary processes.

"The determination of the peoples who achieved their liberation at the price of the blood of their best sons and great sacrifices will not permit that. In its leadership, in its party, and in its valiant and vigilant people, Mozambique has the guarantee for the development of its revolutionary gains.

"In the face of aggression, violations, and all kinds of imperialist blackmail, the solidarity of the peoples, first of all the peace-loving countries in the world, including Cuba, tells Mozambique that we all will know how to do our proletarian internationalist duty.

"Dear comrade, please accept the expression of my highest consideration."

5058
CBO: 4728/7

SEMINAR ON REFORMS FOR AILING STATE ENTERPRISES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The participants in the national seminar on the economic and financial recovery of state enterprises, to begin in Maputo starting on Wednesday, were divided into working groups yesterday. They will analyze and discuss the documents that were distributed, along with a description of the lessons already learned by some ministries in the field of the financial recovery and establishment of state enterprises.

The activities of the seminar are under the direction of Finance Minister Rui Baltazar and involve the participation of Minister of Public Works and Housing Julio Carrilho, Minister of Industry and Energy Antonio Branco, and the Vice Minister and Vice Governor of the Bank of Mozambique Prakash Ratilal.

Last night, Dr Abel David, of the Bank of Mozambique, delivered a lecture on the topic of "Legal Aspects of Financial Recovery in State Enterprises and Enterprises Taken over by the Government."

Poor Economic Management and Sabotage Actions

The abandonment of some enterprises by their former owners, following the proclamation of national independence, the disorganization of production, including poor economic management and sabotage--all of these constituted the main reason that persuaded the government of Mozambique to take over these enterprises, constituting what today is called the intervened sector.

However since a large number of these government enterprises in existence today were created on the basis of intervened enterprises, there has so far, in the case of many of them, not been any need for any abrupt termination with respect to the situation of the enterprises which existed at the time they were set up. This on the other hand was the reason behind the current seminar on the economic-financial recovery of state enterprises which has been underway in the country's capital for 4 days.

As was pointed out at this meeting, the various situations that still prevail in the state enterprises in some cases only serve to multiply the initial errors in conception as well as mistakes in the operation of enterprises now being established--mistakes which in this situation continue indefinitely.

Other situations involve enterprises based on incorrect concepts, especially their size and/or their organizational structure, enterprises with problems of "over-low development," "national enterprises" created on the basis of widely scattered production units that are almost always improperly dimensioned.

As the document on reorganization and financial recovery points out, in any of these cases, the fundamental error which stands out involves the creation of state enterprises on the basis of casual decisions, without any overall plans for the reorganization of the various branches of the national economy, including the reorganization and correct dimensioning of the existing production units.

On the other hand, the serious shortages of technical and specialized personnel, the absence of massive training programs for Mozambican workers, constant interruptions in the supply of raw materials and other production factors, the obsolescence of equipment and the absence of the necessary spare parts, the premature destruction of machinery due to deficient handling—all of these are other situations which interfere with the proper functioning of enterprises in the state sector. As a consequence of the various situations mentioned above, the majority of the state enterprises now being formed or the intervened enterprises are today facing serious economic and organizational problems which are reflected in the respective financial situation, especially operating with a deficit, high production costs, low productivity levels and poor profitability, as well as accumulation of debts with the State Bank.

In summary, as the document on the process of reorganization and financial recovery points out, the situation prevailing today at the start of this process is characterized by the existence of a vast sector in which the majority of enterprises find themselves in a situation of technical insolvency whose underlying causes go back to the time prior to the government's taking over those enterprises.

In these enterprises it is also noted that economical processes do not prevail and many enterprises are still facing severe organizational and technical management problems in their operations.

What To Do To Cope With the Situation?

The document on the reorganization and financial recovery process for the state enterprises points up some fundamental measures to be taken so as to turn the state production sector into a decisive sector in national economic development.

According to the document, it will be necessary, in implementing the financial recovery process, to provide specific solutions and measures (economic, financial, and legal) which will be more in line with the action required regarding each of the situations described.

This is why the need for developing the financial recovery effort as an integrated process of reorganizing the main sectors of the economy presupposes the correct approach to and coordination of the work to be done in each ministry or state secretariat in relation to the economic sector under its control.

This process will have to consist of the following phases: Establishment of commissions for analysis, study, and proposal of concrete forms for the reorganization and financial recovery process in accordance with standards established for this purpose. These commissions will be responsible for the guidance and coordination of the process in relation to the economic branches under the control of the respective ministries or state secretariats.

After a survey of the situation in each enterprise, it will be necessary to organize "intrasector reorganization plans," spelling out the strategy for the development of the state sector in each branch which will necessarily have to be in line with the aspects mentioned below.

Among the aspects to be considered, we can single out the determination of the growth rates to be observed in each of the branches and each enterprise, the correct dimensioning and organizational activity structure of the state enterprises in the sector, among other measures.

Under the heading of specific measures to be taken in each sector or branch of state activity and particularly regarding the already existing state enterprises, including those which are being formed, the following measures have been provided: Organization of the process of liquidating the intervened enterprises which constituted the foundation of the current state enterprises.

This stage in the process must be started immediately, even before the completion of the process of drafting the intrasector organization plan.

Regarding measures of an economic nature, it will be necessary to carry out actions required for the creation of conditions for the accomplishment of the enterprise plan, taking into account the following: Investments for spare parts and/or improvement and reconversion necessary for the overall and efficient utilization of the installed production capacity, manpower plan and organization of supplies with a view to overcoming the current bottleneck situations caused by constant interruptions, also considering the possibilities of replacing raw materials or other factors derived from imported products.

Looking at measures of a financial character, the document mentions the drafting of proposals for the determination and redetermination of the enterprise constitution fund on the basis of specific standards issued by the Ministry of Finance.

In this same effort it will be necessary to analyze the cause of the "deficit" situation (if it should arise), along with the identification of measures necessary to overcome that situation, which might possibly include proposals for government subsidies, in the case of a planned "deficit." This action also calls for proposals for restoring the financial situation and getting enterprise accounting back into shape.

Under the heading of measures of a legal nature, we contemplate the liquidation of the intervened enterprises which constituted the foundation of the state enterprises, as applicable, and the drafting of proposals for the creation of new state enterprises in the case of those that are still in the formation phase.

5058
CSO: 4728/7

MOZAMBIQUE

AMBITION PROGRAM PLANNED IN SOLAR ENERGY FIELD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 May 81 pp 7-8

[Excerpts] African Regional Solar Energy Center

The establishment, by the EAC, of the African Regional Center for Solar Energy, is the result of the implementation of the firm determination of the African countries the uses of solar energy with a view to reducing the danger of economic strangulation and promoting the rapid development of rural areas.

The African Center for Solar Energy also proposes to encourage governments on the continent to step up their research and development activities in the various fields of application of this relatively cheap form of energy, to provide incentives for the study of new and renewable sources of energy in schools and universities.

Utilization of Solar Energy in Africa

Development is not only the result obtained from the installation of equipment items or the application of technology, no matter how far advanced they may be. The real measure of development above all is the manner in which the population accepts this development and utilizes its consequences.

Today it is possible to respond to various urgent necessities in the rural areas, using simple techniques without any major investment effort.

The following sectors must get our special attention:

The production of hot water as a result of the production and utilization of low, medium, and high-potential heat, for a noticeable improvement in the health of the people, especially maternity facilities in the rural areas.

The production of dry air to dry our products, such as coffee, tobacco, fish, meat, etc.; in Africa we already have the technology necessary to do this job. It suffices to introduce a policy of collective equipment here in order to guarantee the generalization of this process.

Next we have air conditioning and refrigeration, using solar energy, for the conservation of food, vaccines, air conditioning of buildings as well as housing units in the rural areas.

Finally we have the generation of mechanical and electrical energy for the consumption of water, irrigation and lighting.

For this purpose we must use thermodynamic or photovoltaic pumps and photovoltaic generators.

We must also mention here the production of distilled water for rural dispensaries and industrial establishments.

Angolan Prospects

The country does not intend to watch this great African and worldwide trend pass it by. In this context, the Ministry of Energy is trying to launch an ambitious research program in the field of solar energy in particular and renewable energy sources in general.

The idea is, within a short time, to establish a system of solar pumps, intended to supply water in three centers in the country.

For this purpose we will use Guinard photovoltaic pumps which will be financed through the French Association of Hérault. Each pumping system consists of three essential elements: A photovoltaic generator with a peak capacity of 26 kw; a DC electric motor; and a vertical or horizontal centrifugal pump, depending upon the nature of the water source.

The three centers at the same time will serve as test facilities and points of departure. This is why the three centers will have to be placed near the city of Luanda.

Like any progressive African country, Angola intends actively to participate in the development of the African Center for Solar Energy, creating and at the same time consolidating its own appropriate structures on the national level.

5058
CSO: 4728/7

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

DAR ES SALAAM REPORTS INSURGENT ACTIVITY--Salisbury--More than 1,200 Mozambicans have fled into Zimbabwe to escape violent clashes between Mozambican soldiers and rebels near the border. The Salisbury newspaper THE HERALD DAILY said fighting is going on east of Chipanga, Zimbabwe, which is across the frontier from the rebel sanctuary in the hilly Mozambican Espungabera area. Officials say 3,000 insurgents also are holed up around Espungabera. They said the rebels are bandits without definite goals. The HERALD said that last night Zimbabweans living along the frontier heard (?rifle) fire as soldiers with mortars entered Mozambican territory. [Excerpt] [LD132018 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 13 Jun 81]

CSO: 4700/37

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICA TV TRANSMISSIONS--The South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), in cooperation with the South West African Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC), is to begin television transmissions in South West Africa today. The period until September will be regarded as a test transmission period during which programs may be interrupted or even suspended for maintenance work to be carried out. During that period no television licenses will be paid but television sets must be registered. Transmission will initially be received in (?Windhoek) and Oshakati reception areas and once work on (name indistinct) transmitter has been completed reception is expected to be extended to Rehoboth and Okahandja. The first transmissions will comprise SABC programs in English and Afrikaans. From (date indistinct) programs will be supplemented with SWABC production. Arrangements are being made for programs such as the news to be transmitted in South Africa. In other cases programs will be transmitted a week later. Transmission will begin at four o'clock [1400 GMT] on Monday afternoons, six o'clock [1600 GMT] from Tuesday to Friday. At (?five thirty) [1530 GMT] on Saturday afternoons and at four thirty [1430] on Sunday afternoon. [Text] [LD161040 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 81]

SWAPO 'TERRORISTS' KILLED--Ten more SWAPO terrorists have been shot and killed by security forces in Ovambo in South-West Africa Namibia. This has been disclosed in Windhoek by the commanding general of the territory force, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd, who said that 22 SWAPO terrorists were shot and killed since the weekend. This brings the total for the year to 485. General Lloyd says security forces confiscated a quantity of weapons and ammunition. [Text] [LD161524 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Jun 81]

TERRORISTS KILLED--The general officer commanding the territory force of South-West Africa Namibia, General Charles Lloyd, has announced that security forces shot and killed 12 terrorists in separate incidents at the weekend. Ten of the terrorists were killed at a watering hole in Central Ovambo. General Lloyd said in Windhoek that assorted arms and ammunition had been confiscated. The other two terrorists had been killed in two small skirmishes. In another incident terrorists blasted 11 telephone poles with explosives. [Text] [LD151130 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Jun 81]

CSO: 4700/49

COMMENTARY EXAMINES TOPICS FOR OAU SUMMIT

AB121835 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] As African leaders begin their annual summit meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, under the auspices of the OAU, worldwide attention is again collectively focused on the African continent.

Like all other continental political organizations, the Nairobi summit has a litany of pressing problems to contend with. The problems can be grouped into four broad categories.

These are the liberation struggle in southern Africa, economic independence, human rights and military conflicts. The problem of racism and apartheid in southern Africa is now a recurrent topic on the agenda of the OAU summit meeting. But in Nairobi, there is an urgent need to tackle the Namibian independence issue beyond the expression of mere platitude. It would be recalled that OAU had previously declared 1981 as Namibia's year of independence. Time is now running out and that objective far from being attained due to the intransigence of the apartheid regime in Pretoria which administers Namibia illegally against the collective wish of the international community. With each passing day, it has become more obvious that the military option provides a more permeable path to Namibian independence. In this, SWAPO and the Namibian freedom fighters would rightly expect effective assistance--moral, material and otherwise--from African states through the auspices of the OAU.

The OAU already has a liberation committee which is supposed to coordinate the liberation efforts in southern Africa. But unfortunately, most member states have not been pressing their governments on the committee meeting. Last year, only a meager sum of about 200,000 naira was collected by the committee out of a budgetary estimate of about 30 million naira.

The problems of the Western Sahara also fall within the liberation struggle. Morocco was continued to contend that any discussion of the Western Saharan crisis by the OAU is an interference in its internal affairs. The Polisario Liberation Front, which wants sovereignty for Western Sahara under the name of the SDAR, is already seeking membership in the OAU. So far, Morocco has warded off any discussions on the matter through various tactics and has in fact threatened to withdraw its membership in the organization if the SDAR is admitted by the Nairobi summit.

Last year's economic summit conference of the OAU in Lagos was aimed at finding solutions to economic problems. So far, it has not resulted in meaningful coordination of efforts by African states on economic matters. It is therefore hoped that the Nairobi gathering would pay deserving attention to the continent's economic problems which should be to an overall emphasis on such matters by the OAU. It should be noted that the most pressing problems of Africa today relate mainly to economic matters such as technological and infrastructural development, foreign reserves and balance of payments.

It is also likely that the Nairobi summit would discuss the draft of the African charter of human rights--an issue which was deferred at the last meeting of the OAU at Freetown, Sierra Leone. On the whole, the draft contained all the provisions that should be expected in a human rights charter as it recognizes all fundamental freedoms, beliefs and individual rights as well as the rule of law.

According to some observers, various African governments have, in recent months, taken different positions on the emphasis on human rights in the charter. Some countries prefer to speak of the right of people collectively instead of individual rights, while others speak in terms of individual rights as well as that of the people. It is hoped that the discussion of the charter would not be further postponed as there is an urgent need for a collective human rights charter for Africa.

On the question of military conflicts, the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Chadian conflict including Libyan intervention and the Nigeria-Cameroon border dispute provide subjects for debate. On the whole the cup is full for the OAU in the Nairobi summit and Africans everywhere expect the leaders to reach meaningful conclusions.

CSO: 4700/38

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION DECLINE--The total crude oil production in Nigeria for the month of March 1981 amounts to 57,840,516 barrels while export for the month was 51,708,738 barrels. These figures represent an average daily production of 1.87 million barrels and a daily export of 1.67 million barrels. Compared with the corresponding period for the corresponding figures in terms of February this year, a decrease of about 3.6 percent in production and 0.5 percent in exports was observed. Unfavorable world oil market situation prevailing during the month was said to have been responsible for the trend. [Text] [AB092205 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Jun 81]

MINIMUM WAGE BILL PASSES--The Senate this evening passed a bill prescribing 125 naira as the national minimum wage. This, however, does not include fringe benefits such as accommodation and transportation which are also being considered. The bill exempts any establishment with less than 60 workers from paying the minimum wage. Other establishments that are excluded are those in which workers are employed in part-time and those paying workers on a commission basis. The Senate recommended that the national minimum wage should come into effect on the 1st of next month. The National Labor Congress, NLC, had threatened to call a general strike if the National Assembly did not pass a national minimum wage bill by tomorrow. In the meantime, the president of the NLC, Alhaji Hasan Sumoni, today presented his memorandum on the issue of the national minimum wage at the House of Representatives. He remarked that the inability of the federal government to effectively control commodity prices and house rent prompted the demand for more pay. Alhaji Sumoni defended the 300-naira minimum wage proposed by the congress, saying that workers had to spend money on housing, food, clothing, transport, health care, education and such bills. [Text] [AB110700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Jun 81]

COMMENTS ON OPEC PRICES--[Press Review]--The NATIONAL CONCORD comments on the persistent attitude of some industrialized nations to blackmail OPEC member countries. The paper points out that already, the decision of the recent conference of the organization in Geneva to stabilize oil prices is being rebuffed by some oil companies in Nigeria and Libya. The CONCORD feels that while major oil consumers cannot be blamed for seeking lower prices for the commodity, they should realize that the oil-producing nations have to develop their industries and economies before their oil runs out since they import the major part of the increasingly expensive capital goods they need from the industrialized nations. The paper dismisses the impression created that OPEC is the cause of world inflation as false and calls on OPEC members to see solidarity within the organization as crucial. [Excerpt] [AB111121 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 81]

DENIAL ON OIL PRICES--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation has refuted a French news agency, AFP, report that Nigeria is selling her crude oil at \$36 per barrel. The general manager of the corporation, Mr. (Lulumari), told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA that Nigeria still sells crude oil at \$40 per barrel. AFP had claimed that the price was \$4 less than Nigeria's posted price. [Text] [AB120935 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 81]

NEW STRIKE DEADLINE--The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] has called off the industrial action scheduled for today. At the end of a series of meetings attended by members of the National Executive Council of the Congress, the president, Alhaji Hassan Sumono said yesterday: [Begin recording] [words indistinct] The National Executive Council of the NLC resolved to withhold the industrial action scheduled for 12 June 1981. In conclusion, the National Executive Council of Congress mandates its federal working committee to continue with any action it deems fit in the interest of Nigerian workers. [end recording] Alhaji Sumono commanded the Senate for passing the bill on the national minimum wage before the deadline, adding however, that it fell short of NLC's expectations. The NLC has now given a fresh deadline of 30 June for a legislation on the issue. It contended that the minimum wage should cover all workers in both the public and private sectors. [Text] [AB120920 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Jun 81]

STUDENTS TRIED FOR DEMONSTRATION--Eleven students of the Imo State College of Technology have appeared in Owerri chief magistrate's court for taking part in a violent demonstration last Thursday. The charges against them include breach of the peace and destroying government property. They have all been remanded in prison custody for [words indistinct]. The presiding chief magistrate, Mr Edwin Edumegu, condemned the behavior of the students. [Text] [AB141108 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jun 81]

CSO: 4700/38

REUNION

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS IN REUNION

Socialist Party Conference Reported

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 8 May 81 p 6

Article by Vincent Donnadieu

Text A press conference was held yesterday afternoon by the Socialist Federation of Reunion. Messrs Andre Labarere, Laurisergues, Bertile, as well as Christophe Mitterrand, son of the socialist candidate, attended it.

The socialists elected were anxious to express their indignation about the contemptible arguments used by the right against the PS Socialist Party. Labarere declared especially that the social benefits now acquired by workers have been granted by a government of the left and such a government is not going to abolish them.

Christophe Mitterrand read the letter written by Francois Mitterrand and addressed to the inhabitants of Reunion, a letter in which the preservation of the social benefits acquired is guaranteed.

The persons elected who attended the press conference explained the policy of the Socialist Party in France, just as in the overseas departments.

We asked the following question:

"During these presidential elections in 1981, elected candidates have come and still are coming to Reunion to support their candidate. Now, when it involves those elected by the opposition, they are immediately shunted aside by FR 3 [France Regions], on the other hand, when it is a question of those elected by the right, they are granted all the necessary broadcast time.

"Can you tell us what Francois Mitterrand's position is?"

Our answer was that once François Mitterrand is elected, radio-television reporting will be liberated and placed in the service of the people, through better information on the local level.

The information now is distorted, there are abuses. It is a question of intellectual honesty.

The television stations will be regionalized.

Christophe Mitterrand wanted to make it clear also that the FR 3 stations in France are monopolized by the present government, but that this monopoly has become really glaring in Reunion.

Paul Verges Interview Reported

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 12 May 81 p 16

Interview with Paul Verges by Henri Lebesgue

Text FR 3 broadcast an interview with Paul Verges on radio and television yesterday evening.

Question What is your opinion of Sunday's vote?

Answer The victory of the left is an event in Reunion's history, whose impact can only be measured in the weeks and months to come.

It is not a question merely of the end of 7 years of the reign of the Giscardian right; it involves the end of more than 30 years of the dominance of the right in Reunion without any participation. That is the fundamental fact and it is the beginning of a new era in Reunion.

With the election of the president of the republic, with the legislative elections in 40 days, and afterwards with all the changes in the economic, social and political field, there is the beginning of substantial change.

Question Yes, but this change cannot be imposed from outside, because there will be a government in Paris, which will be of the left, while you are in the minority here.

Answer You know I really like to hear these "minority" problems mentioned. It is a question of taking advantage precisely of the changes which are going to be made. The fact is that until now, for 30 years you have had a president of the republic, a government, a majority of the right, an administration, mayors, etc...an entire system which was a burden on the people of Reunion.

Today with this considerable change at the state's summit, of the president of the republic with a parliamentary majority, which will

confirm the presidential majority, you will have a tangible feeling of release among the people of Reunion and you will see how the genuine majority will express itself.

You saw this explosion of joy yesterday: it was already a liberation. That is going to continue all week and throughout the island.

And we are approaching these legislative elections with very great confidence.

You will see on 21 June who will be the majority and who will be the minority on Reunion.

Question How do you envisage this campaign?

Answer It will be simple. On one hand, criticism of the policy followed for 30 years by our opponents and of the two subjects which they use continuously.

The first, if there is a government of the left, everything will be abolished, retirements, family allotments, pensions etc...

In the months to come, it is reality which will make hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of Reunion aware of the untruths, not to say bluntly the lies of our adversaries.

The second subject is that they say that every shift to the left is going to lead to Reunion's withdrawal. This is also an untruth, not to say a gross lie.

We say and we will prove that in a year, in 5 years, in 10 years.. there will not be any withdrawal.

Since yesterday, it is we who have voted with France, like France it is we who want change with France. And it is our rivals who now oppose France.

On the positive level of our policy, we say first that it is necessary to make an assessment of this disastrous inheritance of 30 years of policy, of its positive aspects and especially of its negative aspects.

Then there must be consultation and dialogue. The inhabitants of Reunion must talk with each other. They must evaluate problems. They must organize and reach agreement.

On the basis of this dialogue, on the basis of this agreement, we will build among ourselves here a Reunion, where everything is not going to

be settled from the first day, but where at least the intensification of the crisis will be arrested and which will set out again towards development and opportunities for work here.

And we will do that without any withdrawal.

We will do that with France, since we have voted yesterday with her against our adversaries.

8490
CSO: 4400/1249

SEDIOU DEPARTMENT PEASANTS ANGRY WITH AUTHORITIES

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French 15-31 May 81

Article by Landing Savane

Text At a time when the neocolonialist authorities are using extensive publicity in announcing their intended measures on behalf of the peasantry, we have noted that anger is being expressed in Sedhiou Department and is continuing to expose the government's hypocrisy.

Throughout the department the peanut harvest has been catastrophic and the peasants are earning very little money.

Moreover, the rice crop has been endangered by insufficient rain.

At present, the main problem facing most of the peasant (poor) families is survival due to a lack of reserve food and sources of income.

In April, the administrative authorities, completely ignoring this reality, launched their campaign to collect taxes, everywhere resorting to intimidation and often to the expropriation of people's property. Mosquito nets and various pieces of furniture were seized from the families to force them to pay their tax.

We were told that village chiefs have been held as hostages to force the villagers to pay their taxes.

The peasants are denouncing the taxation all the more since, subsequent to the "administrative reform" and alleged administrative decentralization, taxes were increased from 550 or 700 francs to 1,000 per employed person.

In principle, 25 percent of the amount of the taxes is supposed to make up the budget of the rural community, and this would allegedly permit the central authority to take care of the problems of the local communities with ease.

It is interesting to note that, whereas the state requires the peasants to pay taxes, it, in turn, refuses to pay them the money it owes them.

In this connection, we were informed of what transpired at a meeting held in Tanaff on 25 April 1981 at which 37 chairmen of cooperatives in Tanaff Arrondissement were

grouped around Mr Demba Ndiaye, president of the Cooperative Union, and representatives of SONAR [National Refinery Supply Company]. For the first time, the SONAR representatives joined the peasant representatives in questioning the withholding made by ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development] on the purchases of peanuts (1,000 francs per ton) and on loans for the purchase of pairs of plow oxen (4,000 for a loan of 50,000 francs).

At present, the former ONCAD owes the peasants about 80 million CFA francs, and discussion centered, in principle, around the use to be made of that money.

The peasant representatives suggested that food be purchased and distributed among the peasant families. They then learned that a completely different decision had been reached--namely, to open stores where food, purchased with "their" money, would be available for them to purchase by paying cash.

Indignant, the peasant delegates declared this decision to be totally "arbitrary" and said they believed "their" money had been misappropriated. They severed all relations with this outright financial "swindle" which is ignoring the needs of those principally involved.

In the village of Mandina the villagers told us about a problem which has been facing them for more than 30 years and which has become even more serious during the past few years.

As a matter of fact, the colonialist and later neocolonialist authorities have expropriated the villagers' farm land (about 2 square km) to make it part of a forest preserve.

Despite steps taken by the local people with various national and regional political leaders, this problem has not been resolved.

At present, land available to the villagers is not only insufficient but also impoverished through intensive usage. Most of the rice paddies are no longer usable due to the salinity of the water. Even the cows have stopped drinking water from the rice paddies where grass no longer grows.

For this reason, the Mandina villagers have been forced to turn increasingly to fishing to earn a living.

A few months ago, when fishermen, using large nets (called "oualo-oualo" here), wanted to fish in the river, the villagers tried ferociously to stop them despite authorization given by the prefecture.

In fact, wherever the fishermen operated, the local people experienced a severe drop in the amount of fish they caught.

Faced with the determination of the villagers, fishermen who were using oualo-oualo nets had to give up fishing in village waters despite efforts made by the administration to intimidate the villagers.

The villagers are aware of the strength represented by their union and their determination to fight for their legitimate interests. They have not given up the idea of trying to get back their farm land robbed by an administration which cares little for the interests of the peasants.

8568
CSO: 4400/1271

SENEGAL

PRC CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 May 81 p 3

[Article: "Signature of a Commercial [sic] Accord" by Senegalese Press Agency]

[Text] Senegal and the Peoples Republic of China signed a cultural agreement yesterday by the terms of which the two countries are going to improve the already existing relations between Dakar and Peking.

The formal ceremony took place at the ministry of foreign affairs, where the two sides were represented by Mr Assane Seck, minister of state for culture, and His Excellency Zong Ke Wen, ambassador of the Peoples Republic of China to Dakar.

The agreement pledges China and Senegal to promote exchanges in the artistic, educational, and health fields, as well as in information. In practice, the two countries already have good cultural relations, particularly with respect to education. For several years, in fact, Senegalese students with scholarships from Peking have been taking training courses in China in various fields.

With regard to public health, moreover, Chinese technicians have already come to our assistance, by their very effective involvement, particularly in the rural zones. Thus by signing a cultural agreement Dakar and Peking have simply created a juridical framework necessary for the consolidation of these ties.

It will also be recalled that the Chinese contribution in the agricultural domain is of indisputable importance, particularly with respect to food crops such as rice.

In the domain of water works, several Chinese projects have already been completed, or are moving toward completion as part of "Mission China Drilling."

All this led Mr Assane Seck to express his desire for a strengthening of ties between Dakar and Peking. China was, in his words, "among the countries which have helped us the most." "The cultural agreement adds a new dimension to our already fruitful cooperation." the minister of state added.

Mr Assane Seck also praised the grandeur of Chinese civilization for "all its creations and what it has given to humanity." "For us, this is the importance of the cultural agreement, for what we want to do," he said, "is to root ourselves in our own values and receive those of others."

His Excellency Zong Ke Wen for his part hailed the excellent state of Sino-Senegalese relations, which the cultural agreement has further strengthened. "Senegal has had great success in its struggle for economic, cultural, and social development," the ambassador concluded.

9516
CSO: 4400/1268

SENEGAL

AT LEAST ONE MILLION TONS OF PETROLEUM TO BE PRODUCED BY 1983

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 May 81 p 1

[Commentary by Cherif Elvalide Seye]

[Text] Forty-two percent of our export earnings last year were used to pay our oil bill. That simple fact suffices to measure the importance for us of the establishment of the PETROSEN (Senegal Petroleum Company). For us, like all the other countries of the Third World, development seems to have more the character of an impossible dream than anything else. Probably no one says so, for at the national level an attitude of resignation would be out of step. But our leaders, as initiates, well know that all development up to the present has depended on cheap energy.

Now energy is no longer cheap. One has to admit that it is very, very expensive. And the paradox comes in the fact that we have cheered and continue to cheer its rise in value even if it is also strangling us. We are required by the need to maintain solidarity with other nations in the same boat as ourselves--the South, pillaged of its raw materials--to subscribe to that policy of remunerative prices. But it certainly would seem appropriate to alleviate the predicament of the non-producing countries which suffer doubly from the skyrocketing of the price of crude oil, by some appropriate mechanisms. They suffer first of all directly, at the time of purchase, but then also by its repercussions on the manufactured products that are imported from the developed countries.

PETROSEN's job will be to get us out from under this contradiction. It is a useful landmark on the long road that should lead us to greatly reduced energy dependence, and it can bring new hope. There has been a controversy for so long over the existence of oil off Casamance that it has been increasingly referred to skeptically as "the supposed oil."

The supposed oil, however, actually does exist. If exploitation has lagged, it was because of the difficult conditions of its extraction. But now that the price of black gold has reached its current level, and especially now that above the pool of heavy oil there has been discovered a pocket of lighter oil, exploitation has now become profitable. And at this point one can expect at least 1 million tons to be available starting in 1983.

The loan--not reimbursable unless the deposit is actually exploited--was approved by the European Investment Bank and the World Bank. The loan is in fact

a testament to the viability of PETROGEN. However, we should keep a sense a perspective about the exploitation of the oil off Casamance. It can only be one of a number of factors to be marshalled into the battle against under-development.

A real boost for our economy lies at the end of the road.

9516
CSO: 4400/1268

SENEGAL

DETAILS OF SAR EXPANSION PROGRAM NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27-28 May 81 p 3

Text Due to the importance of expanding the production capacity of African Refining Company (SAR), the Senegalese Government had decided to extend the duration of validity of the agreement establishing the SAR, its principal objective being to make it easier to obtain the necessary credit to carry out the project covered by this investment.

The company's shareholders hesitated to consent to this expansion in view of the international economic situation and particularly that of Senegal. In fact, because of the high price of crude oil and the worldwide recession which resulted from that price level, refineries are operating at a maximum of 60 to 65 percent of their capacity, even in the United States. Moreover, the market for petroleum products in Senegal, which, in the past, showed an annual growth of about 5 to 6 percent, has for the first time dropped to 4 percent in 1980 compared with 1979. For the first quarter of 1981 there was a drop of 8.5 percent compared with the same period of 1980. In addition, despite the Iraqi-Iranian war and the almost total cessation of production by those two countries, there is still a surplus of crude oil on the market amounting to about 2 million barrels per day. For all these reasons, the shareholders hesitated to reach a positive decision regarding the expansion of SAR's refining capacity; but faith in Senegal's future finally won out, and the Administrative Council, meeting in Paris on 21 May, unanimously approved the expansion project. What does the project involve?

It involves the following:

1. Increasing the annual crude oil refining capacity from 900,000 to 1.4 million tons; SAR supplemented its present production (750,000 tons) with imports of about 150,000 tons to reach its present level of 900,000 tons required by the area it serves (Senegal, 780,000 tons; West Mali, 40,000 tons; South Mauritania, 40,000 tons; and a few tons exported to Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry and other countries).
2. Installing some new facilities: a "medoxe" plant and a hydrodesulphuration plant. These two facilities will make it possible for SAR to obtain sulphurous gas and other products, particularly those of the Persian Gulf; and the saving estimated on the basis of 1980 prices would be 1.5 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs.

3. Increasing the port capacity to receive tankers; at present, SAR is limited to vessels of 50,000 tons maximum. Vessels of that size are gradually disappearing. Expanding the port facilities will make it possible to receive tankers of 80,000 tons. The resultant saving in freight is estimated at 1 billion per year.

It is also planned to increase the storage capacity of crude oil and refined products: 2 tanks for crude oil, each having a capacity of 50,000 cubic meters, which means splitting the crude oil storage capacity in two; 8 tanks for finished products with a capacity of 27,000 cubic meters, or an increase of 25 percent. The utilities (that is, the electric controls, steam and air production) will also be revamped to keep pace with the new requirements. The total cost of these investments is 15 billion CFA francs. The new facilities will require 60 additional workers, since the operation of a refinery is highly automated, and this will bring the entire workforce to about 260. SAR is Senegal's top-ranking industry at present with regard to sales, having a turnover of 44 billion in 1980. Out of a total workforce of 214 employees, including 22 management people, 40 supervisors and 152 workers, only one is an expatriate.

These are the important decisions which Prime Minister Habib Thiam hailed at the first session of the National Energy Committee, held on Monday, 25 May 1981, under his chairmanship. The head of state also took this opportunity to express the government's wholehearted interest in SAR's activities within the scope of our development policy.

8568
CSO: 4400/1271

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FRENCH-SENEGALESE MANEUVERS--French-Senegalese joint maneuvers, codenamed "Amitie-7" were held from 18-21 May in the Sine-Saloum region. These maneuvers were held within the framework of interforce cooperation, which is marked by occasional joint tactical activities and are intended to test the operational skill of the units participating in them. They involved, on the Senegalese side, airborne units, commando units, motorized units, and marines. On the French side, a module created around the 23rd BIMA [expansion unknown] participated. Maj Gen Idrissa Fall, chief of staff and commander of the armed forces, made an inspection visit to the scene of maneuvers on 18 and 19 May, accompanied by a delegation of senior officers from headquarters, while Captain Bonavita, commander of the French forces on Cape Verde and his staff officers were also present.
[Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 may 81 p 2] 9516

CSO: 4400/1268

SEYCHELLES

QUEBECOIS, ADF ASSISTANCE REPORTED

Victoria NATION in French 6 May 81 p 2

[Text] A delegation led by Mr Rene Leduc, attache to the Quebec intergovernmental ministry of foreign affairs in mission at Seychelles, will pay a working visit to Desroches Island.

The Quebecois mission, which includes Mr Jacques Le Normand from Brace Research Institute, is visiting the country to prepare a rural development assistance project from the Quebecois government.

The projects now being identified deal mainly with alternative energies, water supply to rural areas, assistance to agricultural activities and development of faraway islands.

Since its arrival, the Quebecois delegation has talked with officials of the appropriate ministerial departments in order to identify projects with an overall cost of 3 million rupees.

The delegation also visited many projects in Mahe, Praslin and La Digue.

We recall that Quebecois-Seychellois relations have continued to become stronger and expand in many sectors. Education has been the last sector to be developed, and Seychelles has seen the arrival of many Quebecois teachers.

The delegation will leave Seychelles next Friday.

ADF Delegation in Seychelles

An ADF delegation formed by Messrs Kariuki Obong and Agharbi is also visiting Seychelles.

The delegation's presence in the country is connected with a project to treat the water used in the capital in order to avoid any risk of epidemic which could originate in the water used in homes.

The ADF delegation will meet with Seychellois officials since the Fund is financing the project.

9341
CSO: 4400/1229

SALIBURY REPORTS SPEECHES AT 15 JUNE DINNER FOR DPRK PREMIER

LD161016 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has expressed profound gratitude to the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their participation and identification with the liberation of Zimbabwe. Comrade Mugabe was speaking at a dinner held at a Salisbury hotel last night in honor of the visiting prime minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Yi Chong-ok. He said:

In welcoming you to Zimbabwe, we feel we are paying tribute to representatives of the leading revolutionary and socialist country with a heroic people led by the industrious leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. The prime minister said the visit by the Korean prime minister also offers an opportunity of further developing relations between the two countries, especially in economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields.

Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe supports current efforts being made to seek the reunification of South and North Korea. He said Zimbabwe lends its support as a country and people fully dedicated to the principle of national unity. Comrade Mugabe said the two countries in the nonaligned movement hold identical views on opposing intervention by any state or any country, whether big or small. He said in this context Zimbabwe is [words indistinct] to delay the independence of Namibia as proposed by the United Nations. The prime minister of Zimbabwe will accept the assurances given by the American assistant secretary of state, Mr William Clark, that whatever the United States is doing it will not upset the United Nations role.

In reply, the prime minister of the Democratic People's Republic, Comrade Yi, said his country will make every effort to improve relations between the two countries. He said the new plan on the reunification of North and South Korea is designed to establish a confederal republic. Comrade Yi said the Korean people will be united, provided foreign troops withdraw from South Korea.

CSO: 4700/43

TWO PRIORITY PROBLEMS FOR ZIMBABWE

Gap Between Rich, Poor

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 7 May 81 p 5

Article by Alan Cowell

Text After many years of a war of liberation which has caused 60,000 deaths, destroyed hundreds of schools and hospitals, thrown almost a third of the population into camps and paralyzed the country's economy, a year of peace will have sufficed for Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, to put Zimbabwe and his fellow citizens back on the road to reconciliation and development.

But no one expected miracles of him. Consequently it is not surprising that poverty and racial inequalities continue to exist as Alan Colwell indicates and that the former freedom fighters express their bitterness about the slowness of change, as Michelle Paul confirmed.

Kariba (Reuter)--During the colonial regime in Zimbabwe, the blacks willingly unloaded the boats of the whites who returned from fishing on Lake Kariba.

Today the blacks do not show the same enthusiasm for those who spend in 1 day for beer, gasoline, bait and fishhooks more than most Africans earn in a month. And their discontent has increased because of the continuance of the inequalities between rich and poor, which seem enormous here in Kariba, a vacation resort on the lake.

The visitors, especially the whites, live in luxury hotels, travel on the lake in powerful pleasure boats, water ski and fish and spend their evenings in the casino. There the entrance fee alone to the gambling rooms (10 Zimbabwe dollars or Fr 75) is too high for most Africans who live packed together in shanty towns and work for miserable wages as hotel employees or sailors on fishing boats which catch "kapenta," a small fresh water sardine.

The gap between the standard of living of the tourists and that of the natives is still great in all the world's resorts. But here, through its resentments, the local population illustrates in a microcosm the pressures which Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is subjected to a year after independence.

Mugabe was brought to power by a ground swell: 7.2 million Africans who felt that after 90 years of a minority white regime, their time had come. Elias Kupfama, who is the first black mayor of Kariba, at 27 years of age, says "people want a change and they want it fast." Kupfama, who is a member of Robert Mugabe's ZANU, points out with his hand the idyllic nocturnal scene of the lake strewn with the lights of fishing boats. "These people are exploited, underpaid and they work like slaves for wages of 30 to 40 Zimbabwe dollars (225 to 300 French francs) per month."

"I could show you people who have lived near this lake for years and have never been on it, because they do not have the money to rent a boat," Kupfama added.

The most striking illustration of the gulf which separates the rich from the poor is perhaps Mahombekombe shanty town, which was first only a camp for workers who built the Kariba Dam in the late fifties. It is now an African residential area, screened from the view of the hotels by groves of banana trees and hidden from the swimming pools on the edge of the lake.

When Robert Mugabe visited Kariba last month, he met face to face with what his administrators call "the crisis of expectations." When he made a speech, a resident flourished a sign which said: "Zimbabwe is in Salisbury (the capital, which has become Harare), but Kariba is still in Rhodesia."

These government leaders say that the challenge for Mugabe to meet is to restore the balance, without alienating the 200,000 whites who still are the core of what is rightly considered as the most diversified and strongest economy in black Africa.

Zimbabwe's economic power is very obvious in Kariba. The store parking lots are full of cars registered in Zambia whose owners have crossed the frontier to purchase goods they cannot find at home. A fisherman said, "we will not die of hunger, but things have not changed since independence as fast as we would have liked." That is what we are complaining about." Mugabe promised to increase wages this year and very significantly, it was during his visit to Kariba that he warned the whites that they had to accept changes or leave.

Mugabe wants to increase wages while maintaining the price of essential goods which are already subsidized.

At the same time, the economists say that the growth of consumption since independence exceeds production capacities by far and while the government is attempting to spread the benefits of health and education among the greatest number, the inflationary spiral will advance this year from 10 to 15 percent.

An economist says "the problem is that if you consider the modern sector of our economy, our country has the appearance of being very prosperous. But this sector only employs one-seventh of the population. The rest is an economy of subsistence and unemployment."

Disenchantment of Former Guerrilla Heroes

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 7 May 81 p 5

Article by Michelle Faul

[Text] Gwai River (West Zimbabwe) (APP)--When Zimbabwe joyfully celebrated the first anniversary of its independence on last 18 April, many thousands of former freedom fighters expressed a certain disappointment about this event in which, however, they were the heroes last year.

Charlie, a young commander, asks "what has Zimbabwe given me? I am at a point where I want to get married and it is time for me to have children." Charlie and 5,000 other former members of ZIPRA [Revolutionary Army of the Zimbabwe People], the military wing of Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front, have lived for 14 months heavily armed in the Gwai River Mining Camp.

The last camp of the former freedom fighters who have not yet agreed to being disarmed, as the Robert Mugabe government has requested them, they nevertheless seem to have accepted the plans which the government has drawn up for them.

They gathered in this camp after the cease fire decreed by the British in December 1979. Today, these men have had enough of their camp, a few poorly furnished buildings about 70 km from the Zambian frontier.

Their disappointment is expressed bluntly: Charlie exclaims, "I should have gone to the United States or England, gotten a scholarship and obtained a diploma instead of fighting. Now I would be sitting in an office with an official car and a secretary."

One of his comrades adds: "During the struggle we were told we would be heroes with liberation. Are heroes treated like that? If people like us had not taken up arms, the government would not be there and the White racists would still be in power."

His friends support a third who criticizes the moderate positions adopted by Mugabe: "Where are their promises? During the war they said they would confiscate all the lands which the whites had taken from us and would return them to the people. Now they claim there is not enough money to buy the Whites' lands. But the Whites did not pay us when they stole our lands..."

The fact that the government is seriously considering demobilizing at least 16,000 former freedom fighters, because the country's budget does not allow maintaining too large an army, threatens very much to exacerbate their feeling of insecurity.

About 16,000 disarmed guerillas are still waiting to be integrated in this army in accordance with the government's promise, which last year had declared that all the "freedom fighters" who wanted to would have their place in the national army. Added to this are 8,000 guerilla fighters who must be repatriated from Mozambique and Angola where they were based during the war.

The minister of state in charge of army integration, Emerson Munangagwa, recently announced that the goal was to have 36 battalions organized next September, a total of about 40,000 soldiers. Such an army will already be a heavy burden on the country's budget: One million Zimbabwe dollars (8 million French francs) per day, as much as conducting the war cost the white administration.

And what about the others, those who will not find a place in the army? The prospects are not very attractive for men who have only known war. The government has promised to facilitate the return to civilian life of those who will be demobilized, but the freedom fighters are skeptical.

Nkomo, minister without portfolio in the present government recently spoke on their behalf: "Our young fighters in the assembly points do not know what is going to happen to them. They no longer want to continue to use their weapons. We must do our best to help them."

But ZIPRA's men know that their chief's influence is waning in the Mugabe government. One of them declares, "we know that they have not left any power for an old man (Nkomo). He has nothing to say."

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CSO: 4400/1228

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